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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Britain Pleads Real Arms Cut

China Makes a Stiff Defense

Bolster Banks, Halt Hoarding

Austria Names Finance Chiefs

American Railroads Cheer Up

Czechoslovakia Bangs Bankers

BRITAIN and France make their pleas at the Disarmament Conference. André Tardieu argues for his already announced plan for making the League into a superstate with an international police force, without reference to arms reduction by nations. Sir John Simon presents Great Britain's plea, which, diverging widely from France's, asks for a direct reduction of armed forces, without reference to the League of Nations or any form of international political organization. Britain and France unite in one point alone—both voice the bitter necessity of achieving some measure of actual progress at the present conference.

¶ Shanghai's battle lulls, after an all-day Sunday battering in which Japan fails to take or destroy the Woosung forts. The Japanese land more reinforcements, while Tokyo wrestles with the methods of raising 39,000,000 yen demanded for the army and navy. Peiping fills up with Chinese officials and refugees from Nanking. Prospects of an orderly Chinese Government increase. The boycott relaxes. Chinese New Year arrives and is warmly celebrated. Fat firecrackers make Nanking sound like Shanghai.

¶ President Hoover's conference on hoarding decides its first duty is to restore confidence in banks. Lack of such confidence is seen as the chief reason why silent citizens have put $1,300,000,000 in hiding. An immediate undertaking will be to show the country how the great Reconstruction Finance Corporation will bolster weaknesses that have led to bank failures. Thus it is hoped to entice that billion and a third in hoarding into early movement—into flowing back into its place in the nation's credit stream.

¶ Austria appoints Dr. Victor Kienboeck president of the National Bank. Adrianus Van Hangel, Dutch banker, representing foreign creditors, becomes general director. The two will make restrictions to stabilize the currency, regulate foreign exchange transactions and assist export trade. The Creditanstalt, financing the country's industries and staggering under a huge burden of pensions and payments, has been in difficulty since last May. If the new administrators can make it go forward they will perform a tremendous service—restore economic motion to the Austrian state.

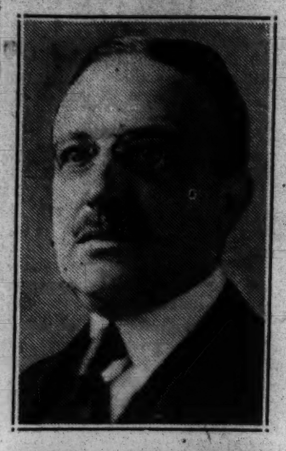
¶ Greece repeats itself. Athens turns out for the manyth time to welcome Premier Venizelos home after a successful mission abroad. Greece felt that if amortization payments on the foreign debt could be postponed for four years and $12,000,000 borrowed it could float out of hard times. The veteran Mr. Venizelos has been using his telling oratory in England, France and Italy. Bankers go back with him to see if the debts payment postponement can't be fixed up. And the Premier carries home a happy handbag—containing the practical promises of $12,000,000 for his country.

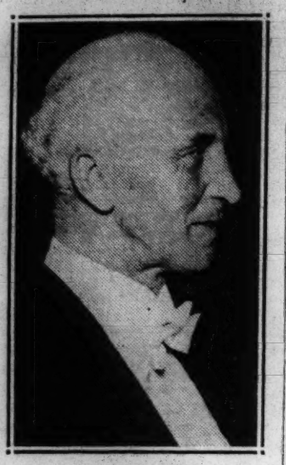
¶ President Paul Shoup of the Southern Pacific sees the sun rising for the railroads. He declares the amicable acceptance by the rail workers of a 10 per cent cut in wages is already stabilizing confidence, increasing employment, and aiding financing. It helps maintain credit with respect to bond issues and gives assurance to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is to take care of maturing obligations, that the railroads will be able to repay. Railroad boss and railroad worker got together like a couple of square shooters, talked sense, acted on it, and—well, see what big things Mr. Shoup says are happening on the very heels of such doings!

¶ Czechoslovakia drops a bomb among the bankers. Executives are made civilly and criminally responsible for all bank transactions. If the share capital reduces 20 per cent, down go salaries and fees of officers. Bankers' salary agreements are limited to three months, speculation with bank funds prohibited, pensions funds protected. When the State gives aid to a bank its officers become partners and share the bank's fate. With state aid given, the crisis passed, and all merry once more, a singular thing is provided by the new law—the gentlemen responsible for the bank's losses will be allowed to pay back the trusting ones who lost.

¶ Germany sentences Dr. Deycke, hospital head, and Dr. Alstaedt, health officer of Lübeck, for homicide through negligence. Scores of babies to whom they had administered Calmette anti-tuberculosis preparation were adversely affected. Medical authorities testified that bacilli rendered harmless might return to full virulency, as the court ruled had been the case. Public sympathy is with the distressed doctors. Their young patients paid fearful toll, but the physicians were doing the best they knew.

Open Debate at Geneva On World Disarmament





Above—ANDRE TARDIEU, Head of French Delegation (© Harris & Ewing). Below—SIR JOHN SIMON, Spokesman for Britain (© Underwood).

Arms Debate Recalls Days At Versailles

Paris Spokesman Insists on League's Fortification as Security Basis

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 8 — Memories of 1919 were evoked by M. André Tardieu, when he followed Sir John Simon in the general debate at what was the veritable beginning of the Disarmament Conference. The whole conference is built on Article 8 of the Covenant, which M. Tardieu, with Georges Clemenceau and Léon Bourgeois, helped to prepare. He recalled that he, therefore, is not only one of the founders of the League of Nations, but is likewise clearly more responsible than any other living statesman for convocation of the Disarmament Conference.

This fact appeared to startle the assembly. Yet the assertion is strictly true. For 13 years the course of politics has kept M. Tardieu away from the League but finally it brings him momentarily to a most conspicuous place in the League.

In other ways as I listened to the discourse the leaves of time turned back for me. Precisely as in 1919 we were discussing a French initiative project for making the League a strong executive power with military forces at its disposal. Though anything like a permanent army with a headquarters staff at Geneva was rejected in 1919 there were put into the Covenant various clauses of mutual assistance, of sanctions, and of promise to contribute armed forces when needed to the League.

Since then, however, as M. Tardieu reminded the conference, these relatively mild dispositions of the

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France Defends Armed Peace; British Back Draft Convention

Tardieu in Stating French Case Dwells on Need of Political Machinery—Simon for England Calls for Ban on Gases and Submarine

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable From The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 8—Britain and France expressed their views on the disarmament problem today through Sir John Simon and M. André Tardieu as the general debate of the conference opened. No greater divergence of opinion upon the manner in which armaments may be limited could possibly have been voiced.

On the one hand Sir John asked for direct reduction of armed forces without reference to the League of Nations or any form of international political organization. He viewed disarmament as a technical problem involving nothing beyond the task of taking the draft disarmament convention and applying its provisions to national forces.

M. Tardieu ignored the draft convention, waved aside various political treaties and developments which have gradually grown up since 1918 and insisted upon organization of political peace machinery based upon the earliest Versailles conceptions of a powerful League of Nations.

Antitheses could hardly have been sharper with Britain supporting the loosest possible machinery and France advocating a veritable superstate.

Both, however, agreed, oratorically, at least, in paying the most eloquent tribute to the bitter necessity of achieving some measure of success at the present conference. And both proudly claimed their respective countries had given the world the lead in actual reduction of arms.

Sir John's method of disarming consisted "of the establishment of a fair datum line between the different states," which means fixing the maximum limits beyond which countries cannot set up arms. However, he presented no technical method for fixing maxima, merely stating, "National circumstances vary and armaments may vary them."

In addition, Britain's spokesman urged the abolition of certain methods of warfare. To curb the promiscuous destruction which modern war threatens he advocated prohibition of gases, bacteria and submarines. He referred indirectly to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

LEGALIZED RACE TRACK GAMBLING BILL PROTESTED

Massachusetts Measure Proposes to Aid Agriculture and Age Fund

Vigorous opposition to legalized horseracing and gambling in Massachusetts was voiced today by Mr. John L. Grandin, Boston merchant, in a statement directed against a bill for establishing a state racing commission, on which a hearing will be given tomorrow. The bill is designated as "an act to establish the Massachusetts Racing Commission and to provide revenue for the promotion of agriculture and for the Old Age Assistance Fund.

Mr. Grandin believes that the passage of this measure would lead to similar action in other states where gambling is restricted and where races for running horses have been found unprofitable without legalized betting. In evidence of this, it is reported that in New York State racing interests are planning another attempt to obtain legalization of the so-called pari-mutuel system of betting at race tracks.

The report indicates that officials of the New York Jockey Club, owner of the running horse establishment at Belmont Park, propose to advance the movement through the argument that legalized pari-mutuel betting would increase state revenues.

"I believe that speaking broadly, gambling is pernicious," Mr. Grandin went on to say. "I feel strongly that the legalizing of race-track gambling in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as set forth in House Bill No. 788, would be deplorable.

"I am told racing bets can now be placed in many places in Massachusetts, but because some gambling is going on illegally is no more reason for our Legislature to legalize it and recommend it to our people, thus increasing a thousandfold the betting habit, than it would be to legalize drunken driving."

The so-called Massachusetts Racing Act would provide for three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, subject to the consent of the Executive Council. Persons or corporations wishing to hold a racing meet would apply to the commission for a license. Any licensee conducting a racing meet may conduct on the ground, but not elsewhere, a "pari-mutuel or certificate system of wagering."

KASHMIR HINDUS ASK BRITISH AID IN MOSLEM FEUD

Conditions More Serious in Revolt Against Maharajah

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India, Feb. 8—A "save us" message has been seen by reconnoitering British airmen, spelled out on the ground by means of white cloths at Kotli in the native state of Kashmir, where 21 were killed and many wounded in a recent uprising.

The incident indicates the seriousness of conditions in Kashmir, where the Moslems are in open revolt against the Hindu administration. The Hindus form the minority in the state and are so apprehensive as to their security that they have appealed to the British Raj for protection.

A proclamation by the Moslem rebel "King" and the beleaguering of the Hindu Maharajah in his palace at Poonch by a force of 6000 insurgents, are dramatic incidents in the insurrection. By dint of forced marches Kashmir troops, accompanied by a British official, are advancing on Poonch. Hindu refugees say one Lal Badsdah (red chief) is endeavoring to set up a Moslem kingdom in the hill tracts of Jammu.

Meanwhile, Britain's steady hand is beginning to have effect. British officials gradually are taking charge of affairs and pacifying the Hindus who are trekking into British India to seek protection. Hindus in India, in urging this course, frankly admit the Hindu administration in Kashmir is wholly unsuccessful. The Moslems on the other hand, at a meeting here, deplored the British policy in Kashmir on the ground their own coreligionists should be allowed to deal in their own way with the Hindu rule in that state.

This would mean linking Kashmir with an extensive hinterland of Moslem countries, stretching from north of Delhi to the capital of Turkey. The idea is formation of vast Moslem empire able to protect itself, with British aid, from the Hindus of India, on the one hand, and the Russians, on the other.

The Moslem festival of Ramzan passed off quietly. Delhi was the main center of this celebration, and the Jami Masjid, famous mosque here, presented a dramatic spectacle yesterday when more than 100,000 Moslems from all parts of northern India assembled for prayers.

Removal of President of Memel By Lithuania Protested by Berlin

Germany Declares Act Flagrant Violation of of Convention

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 8—Arrest and removal of Herr Otto Boettscher, President of the Memel directorate, by Mr. Antanas Merkys, Lithuanian Governor of the Memel district, is decried here as a flagrant violation of the Memel convention. The country whole-heartedly supports the Reich's appeal to the League of Nations Council for a special session to investigate the incident.

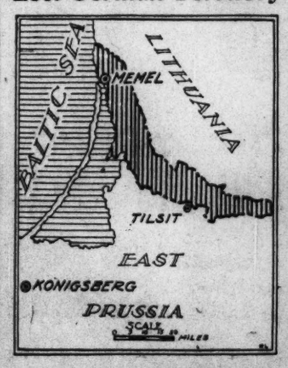
While the fact is admitted that Herr Boettscher went to Berlin some time ago to negotiate with the German Government—about commercial matters it is claimed here—without having first notified the Lithuanian Government, Germany, nevertheless, asserts it is contrary to the Memel convention.

Lithuania would not dare take the step if Germany had been armed, the nationalist press declares.

Memel, now called Klaipeda, formerly German, passed to control of the allied powers at the end of the World War pending decision whether it should be autonomous like Danzig, or given Lithuania. Lithuania, however, captured it by a coup d'état and in 1924 the Memel convention was signed constituting the territory "under sovereignty of Lithuania a unit enjoying legislative, judicial, administrative and financial autonomy within the limits prescribed by statute."

The President, a Lithuanian citizen of German origin, was chosen by the Governor, who is appointed by the Lithuanian Government. The President holds office "as long as he possesses the confidence of the Chamber of Representatives."

Lost German Territory



Shaded District in Dispute.

AUTOGIRO HELPS TO FIND 'NEEDLE'

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 8 (AP)—Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, American aviator, here with the first autogiro ever seen in Mexico City, said he believed this type of plane will be of great service to explorers and archæologists, particularly in the Mexican field.

He said the autogiro is peculiarly adapted to explorations of the vast Mayan civilization in the Yucatan Peninsula, that such a ship soon will be placed in use in that territory by the explorers now working on the ruins of Chichen-Itza.

Mr. Sylvanus Morley, head of the Carnegie Expedition, which is excavating at Merida, asked Captain Yancey to locate from the air a legendary "Spanish needle," he said, which had been the object of a ground search for nearly 20 years. On the last flight he made to the ruins, Captain Yancey spotted the "needle," only 18 miles from Chichen-Itza, surrounded by a dense jungle.

SEA CHART SERVICE FORMED

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 8 (By U. P.)—A hydrographic service to furnish information on coastal conditions has been established by presidential decree. Surveys of navigation conditions will be handled by the naval branch of the Government.

HOOVER AND AIDS ACT TO RESTORE TRUST IN BANKS

Next Antihoarding Move Shows Value and Security in Federal Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The first problem in combating hoarding is to restore confidence in the nation's banking structure, in the opinion of business leaders who attended President Hoover's conference on the subject. Pledged to do their utmost to bring back $1,300,000,000 or more into the credit stream, one of the initial moves in the country-wide program will be, it is said, to show how the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will remedy financial weaknesses that led to so many bank closings in the past year.

From the point of view of financial advisers of the Administration, the questions of bank closings and hoarding are indistinguishable. Money is being kept out of the credit stream largely, it is said, because individuals or whole localities have lost their confidence in banks. One of the first things to do accordingly, in the view of officials here, is to show that there are other sound and profitable investments for money in addition to banks. And the second thing is to restore the banks themselves. The latter task requires considerable rewriting of the fundamental American banking law; but in the meantime the emergency props provided by the new finance corporation are believed to be practical guarantees of safety.

An alternative to putting money in banks is to buy federal securities. Some of these government bonds are now selling as low as 85, against the normal par of 100, with interest at 3 per cent. This is the equivalent of being able to purchase greenbacks for 85 cents each. Another safe place for hoarded money is in postal savings banks, and deposits can be made at a local post office. These two places are as safe as the United States Treasury, it is pointed out, besides giving interest on the money invested in them.

Because of its technical nature, some delay is expected in enacting the new Glass banking law, but in general, both Democrats and Republicans are demanding improved conditions, with President Hoover supporting the proposal. A quotation from the President, and another from Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the new Secretary of the Treasury, show the Administration attitude. Speaking two weeks ago, Mr. Mills said:

"Every additional decline in credit and prices and securities, brings with it further bank failures, and bank failures in their turn lead to further contraction in credit and prices. The deflation has now reached a point where it feeds upon itself, and where forces working for economic recovery are nullified by the psychological momentum of the downward movement."

Business Holiday In Iowa Town Aids Confidence Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 8—"Business as usual" is the slogan here today following last week's business moratorium declared by Mayor E. G. Marquardt. In three days the "trade holiday" plan had restored confidence, it was stated, and business was resumed.

The moratorium was declared after heavy withdrawals had closed the First Iowa State Trust and Savings Bank, the largest in southwestern Iowa, with resources of more than $8,000,000. The Community Chest campaign organization was pressed into service and canvassed depositors in the three remaining banks, who made pledges not to withdraw their accounts or take out more than 10 per cent of their deposits each month.

This plan was declared to have proved a complete success, and it is generally believed it prevented runs that would have closed the three banks. Newspapers coöperated with reassuring publicity.

Directors claim the closed bank is solvent and will pay depositors 100 cents on the dollar. It was the commercial bank of the city and involves most of the business firms.

Takes Up Government Purse Strings

OGDEN L. MILLS

Appointed Secretary of the Treasury to Succeed Andrew W. Mellon.

SMITH WILL RUN IF CONVENTION NOMINATES HIM

Will Not, He Says, Make Preliminary Campaign for Delegates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Mr. Alfred E. Smith, the titular head of the Democratic Party, who was defeated for the Presidency in 1928, said in a statement last night that he would again head the ticket in 1932 "if the Democratic National Convention, after careful consideration" should decide that it wants him to lead.

He added that he would "not make a pre-convention campaign to secure the support of delegates," and would not, as Democratic national leader, support or oppose the candidacy of any aspirant for the nomination prior to the convention. Following is Mr. Smith's statement:

So many inquiries have come to me from friends throughout the country who worked for and believe in me, as to my attitude in the present political situation, that I feel that I owe it to my friends and to the millions of men and women who supported me so loyally in 1928 to make my position clear.

If the Democratic National Convention after careful consideration should decide that it wants me to lead, I will make the fight; but I will not make a pre-convention campaign to secure the support of delegates.

By action of the Democratic National Convention of 1928 I am the leader of my party in the nation. With a full sense of the responsibility thereby imposed, I shall not in advance of the convention either support or oppose the candidacy of any aspirant for the nomination.

"But what about your friends in various states who want to enter your name in primaries where your consent is not required?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I don't see how I can stop anyone who wants to put in delegates for me," he answered. "I think anyone who tried that would be biting off more than one man could chew. I know that I won't do it."

"If you are not nominated, you will, of course, support the choice of the convention, no matter who he is?"

"I'm a Democrat," Mr. Smith replied.

Mr. Smith's announcement that he was willing to run was seen by

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Meows, Moos and Cock-a-Doodle-Doos Are Absent From This Animal Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 8—An international animal show is being held in the Art Institute of Chicago. If pictures and statues of birds and beasts could crow, meow, whinny and moo, the children's museum of the institute would sound like a lively menagerie from now until April when the show closes.

The cat entries form a large class. Several are from Japan. An amber-eyed white pussy, a print by Hiroaki, looks domestic in a red calico ruff. One of Foujita's feline pets is sound asleep, its legs curled up, showing the soft pads of its paws in the lithograph. A French cat in bronze, by Jeanne Poupelet, is also dozing, oblivious of the admiring spectators.

Roosters are important. No dozing off for them. Whether they be slim, black silhouette roosters or rich golden fowls embroidered in Italian-Byzantine brocade or a proud tail-flourishing cock by the Japanese artist Shurei, all are splendidly alert.

Animals of prehistoric times hobnob with the moderns here. There is a smiling predynastic Egyptian monkey, an archaic Greek horse with a switching tail, and a yellow rabbit with floppy ears who dates from the Ming dynasty. A Persian brass frog of the seventeenth century is comfortably seated with his legs crossed.

A number of barnyard friends are present, such as a Mexican pottery pig, and a Danbury duck, the latter a snowy glass fowl with red bead eyes that must have adorned some early New England cottage table.

Two bright-eyed Japanese rats passed the jury.

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MILLS FORCED WAY TO TOP BY FINANCE STUDY

Went Into Politics Despite Opposition and Lack of Money Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, slated for the job of Secretary of the Treasury, has in the last few months come to be a power in American fiscal matters and will be one of the strongest characters in the revised Cabinet. By training and inclination he is suited for the task, and as financial matters have come more and more to dominate international and domestic relations Mr. Mills has been more and more in the public eye.

President Hoover has sent his nomination to the Senate. It also has been announced formally that Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine will succeed Mr. Mills as Undersecretary.

A full-length picture of Mr. Mills was offered as he gave testimony recently before the Senate Finance Committee, when he made the principal defense of the Hoover moratorium bill. It was an unusual scene. Rarely has a Senate committee, or the surrounding group of newspaper men and spectators, been so silent. Rarely has anyone gained the complete attention in such a group that Mr. Mills commanded.

He is heavy and thick-set. His face is smiling but truculent. He spoke to the assembled group in a voice that did not attempt oratory or rhetorical flourishes. But he spoke as one convinced of his case; who never let up or abated his insistence; who hammered home point after point; never hurried, and was never at a loss for words.

Fortunate in Wealth

Such a man is the hard-hitting, hard-working, aggressive Mr. Mills, who is called to take over the Nation's financial affairs; a man fortunate in inherited wealth, who has not once stopped to live comfortably on his money, but has gone ahead in the Government's service, following the star of his ambition, energy and undoubted ability.

To be exact, he was born in Newport, in August, 1884, and accordingly today is 48 years of age. His grandfather was Darius Mills, a small town merchant who followed the gold rush to California and made his stake not in digging gold but in selling provisions to those who dug; and who returned with his pile to New York, where he left $40,000,000 accumulated by dealing in New York real estate.

Mr. Mills got his Harvard degree in 1904, and a law degree three years later. He entered the New York bar and decided to enter politics from the Central Park seventeenth district, in which the brownstone Mills family house is located in the upper 60's.

Mr. Mills did the ordinary routine work of the political circle, and got the promotion he wanted as State Senator at Albany in 1914. He served in the World War and came back a captain, continued going to Republican National conventions, and in 1920 reached the first part of his real goal when he came to Congress. Two years later he barely managed to hold his post by a plurality of only 1900 votes over his Democratic opponent, but he was reelected in several succeeding battles.

In Congress, Mr. Mills got a reputation for knowing all about finance; of being able and hard-working, but his colleagues were a little afraid of him.

BOLIVIAN BANK BILL SIGNED

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 8 (By U. P.)—A bill sponsored by the Ministry of Finance authorizing the Central Reserve Bank to issue sufficient currency to meet the deficit in the budget was approved by the Chamber of Deputies early yesterday, after several days of heated debate.

PEACE PLAN AT SHANGHAI IS REJECTED

British Move to Halt Fighting Fails to Get Approval

HEAVY JAPANESE ATTACK EXPECTED

Japanese Insist Shanghai Affair Has No Connection With Manchurian

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8—Peace negotiations initiated by the British Admiral, Sir Howard Kelly and the British Consul-General, Mr. J. F. Brenan, to effect some sort of agreement to avert further hostilities threatening the International Settlement, have failed to produce the desired agreement. It is believed that the Japanese, having suffered considerable reverses in their activities hitherto, desire to reëstablish their advantage, using their newly arrived reinforcements to place them in a favorable position before countenancing any peace negotiations, which at present would react unfavorably to their position. Military considerations are obviously the guiding motive of the Japanese in present circumstances.

The Chapei front has been comparatively quiet, only a few air bombs having been dropped. But the quiet is believed to be the prelude to a big Japanese offensive, which is likely to be launched, since military forces have arrived from Japan.

Approximately 2000 troops, assisted by marines and naval forces opened a joint attack on Woosung yesterday. There was heavy fighting, but today the Chinese remained in control, holding the fortress and a strong line of trenches. The Japanese believe the Chinese will capitulate in the next day or two, as two converging forces, the one coming from the Huang-pu River, near Woosung railway station, and another, which landed yesterday beyond Woosung near Liuho, are expected to link up, trapping the defenders of the fort.

The defenders of the village are already scattered over the countryside, destroyers assisting in their demoralization by shelling a wide area between the Shanghai boundary and Woosung. Two thousand Japanese troops landed at Shanghai early this morning, augmenting the land forces. They are likely to be thrown against the North Station in the Chapei sector for a new offensive unless meanwhile some peace move develops.

Admiral Sir Howard Kelly interviewed Gen. Chang Kwong-nai, the Mayor, Gen. Wu Te-chen, and the Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, and it was suggested that the Chinese withdraw 15 miles from Shanghai, but the proposal was considered unfair and rejected.

During the day, Sir Howard continued the negotiations, conferring with the Japanese. While the Chinese proposed a round-table conference with everybody concerned, to settle the Shanghai and Manchurian situation, the Japanese demurred, pointing out that the Manchurian affair was a different question from the Shanghai operations. On the latter they are willing to negotiate, but only on the understanding that the menace to Japanese lives and property in this district be removed. Vice-Admiral Nomura arrived today to supersede Rear Admiral Shiozawa in command of the Japanese forces, with Major-General Shimamota commanding the land forces.

Interviewed aboard his flagship, Admiral Nomura declared that the Japanese object was to protect the safety and rights of the Japanese people residing in Shanghai, but in view of the special character of this city, he will do his utmost to prevent further trouble and will coöperate with the representatives of other countries to settle the matter and accomplish the purpose of the Japanese Navy.

Tokyo Issues Statement Of Its Case Following Failure of Peace Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—It was made evident that the State Department has no intention of making a hurried move in connection with the Japanese reply to the joint British-American move for peace at Shanghai. Japan rejected the major portions of the peace note, and since then has been at some effort to present its side of the controversy more clearly to the outside world. Yesterday an official statement of the Japanese attitude was released for publication here, and distributed to all newspaper offices in the city.

In some quarters an intention was seen on the Japanese part of taking a more conciliatory attitude in view of the reported growing distaste of a conservative business element within its population to any broadening of the war venture. The State Department attitude, on the other hand, was reflected as being more wary than heretofore of making a new effort immediately in the matter, though it is pointed out that the door for further peace negotiations has been carefully left open by the Tokyo Foreign Office.

Over the week-end the armored cruiser Rochester was dispatched from Central American duty to Manila, and the gunboats Asheville and Sacramento, it was announced, have already been sent to that port. It was learned further that vessels

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'HOBBY SHOP' IS ERECTED BY SCHOOL PUPILS

Students at Cambridge Institution Develop Proficiency in Building

Red-cheeked girls and husky boys, are swinging axes, pounding nails, sawing wood and planing boards these days out at the Cambridge School in Kendall Green. They are building a hobby shop as part of their progressive educational training. And the shop is fast nearing completion at the hands of the students under the supervision of Mr. Alfred Hulst, instructor in hobbies and mechanical engineering at the school.

The hobby shop, which will be used by students interested in many kinds of hobbies such as ship modeling, radio construction and boat-building, has not cost the school one penny for labor. Even to the fireplace, the entire work of building the shop has been done by the boys and girls of the school, whose ages range from 14 to 20. The plans, too, were worked out by the mechanical drawing students and thus the expense of an architect was saved.

It was in October that Mr. John R. P. French, headmaster, made known the need for a new hobby shop. The cellar of an old barn had served its purpose well, but more room was needed as the hobby enthusiasts increased. Services to work on the building were entirely voluntary but there were few who did not work on the shop at some time.

Mr. Hulst reports that the students displayed exceptional ability and interest in building the hobby shop. From the first pouring of the foundation cement they worked like trojans, he said. Even during the Christmas holidays, when most school students enjoy a rest away from their school environment, there were several boys and girls at work on the shop their interest was so keen. Men and women instructors at the school also have helped in the building work.

There are three rooms in the hobby shop. One will be used for lumber storage; another for circular saws, lathes, etc., while the other, the largest of the three, will be used for general work and instruction. All kinds of tools will be available. The fireplace in the larger room will add to the congeniality that no doubt will exist in the shop of hobbies.

The hobby shop is not the only project students at the Cambridge School are working on. Almost any afternoon one may find a group of boys and girls, dressed in togs of the lumberman, in the wooded valley which surrounds the school, clearing away brush and cutting down trees. Here several tennis courts are to be built, all by the students themselves in their spare time.

A ski path also has been built. It follows a steep incline into the valley. Involved in the work was the bridging of a small stream at the botom of the hill. This work and the tennis court construction are under the direction of Mr. Jaspar Haynes, a former Maine guide who "knows his ax in any wood."

All this comes under the philosophy of Mr. French, who says he believes in getting the boys and the girls together under circumstances such as the Cambridge School is promoting. This, too, is his idea of progressive education. Mr. French says that one cannot get an education entirely through books. Education must be achieved practically, he says.

The Cambridge school has 27 acres of land. This is the first year at Kendal Green. The original School, founded at Cambridge in 1886, is still located there and is at present time taking care of pupils in the smaller grades from kindergarten to the sixth year.

The school is said to have one of the finest athletic fields in this section of the country. Conditions are such that an expansion can be made at any time to the facilities of the institution. Until Mr. French's connection with the school two years ago, it was only for girls.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and much colder; moderate south to west winds, becoming northwest Tuesday; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; partly cloudy and much colder Tuesday.

Maine: Snow and not so cold tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and much colder.

New Hampshire: Snow and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and much colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong south shifting to west winds tonight in north portion, and strong west shifting to northwest over south portion, and overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, preceded by snow or rain over north portion.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains over south, snows or rains over north portion beginning of week, again about Wednesday, and again toward end of week; colder beginning of week, warmer Wednesday, much colder Thursday or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	50	Montreal	26	36
Bismarck	-4	6	Nantucket ..	40	44
Boston	39	42	New Orleans.	66	80
Buffalo	38	42	New York ...	46	52
Calgary	-10	-4	Norfolk, Va..	54	62
Charleston ..	64	74	North Platte.	28	32
Chicago	24	38	Philadelphia.	48	54
Cincinnati ..	40	56	Phoenix,Ariz.	58	74
Denver	34	52	Pittsburgh ..	48	50
Eastport, Me.	20	26	Portland, Me.	18	36
Hatteras	64	64	Raleigh	56	68
Honolulu,T.H.	..	70	St. Louis	34	56
7 p.m. Feb.7	70	..	St. Paul	-2	32
Helena,Mont.	34	38	Salt Lake City	42	46
Huron, S. D.	-2	32	San Francisco	48	50
Jacksonville .	64	80	SantaFe,N.M.	30	44
Kansas City.	24	58	Seattle	42	42
Key West...	76	82	Tampa	68	80
Los Angeles .	54	58	Washington.	46	60
Memphis	56	70	Wichita,Kan.	30	60
Miami, Fla. .	74	72	Williston,N.D.	0	6

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 8.
B—Maximum Feb. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:29 p. m., Tuesday 12:57 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

Theaters

"Little Women"

Boston Civic Theater—Saturday morning, Feb. 6, under the auspices of the Boston University Women's Council, the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company of New York presented "Little Women," an adaptation of Louisa M. Alcott's beloved story. The cast:

Amy ..... Dorothy Major
Beth ..... June White
Jo ..... Norma Nelson
Meg ..... Helen Shea
Hannah ..... Clare Tree Major
Laurie ..... Harrison Loomis
Mrs. March ..... Gretchen Sherman
John Brook ..... Wendall Whitten
Mr. Laurence ..... John Barry
Mr. March ..... Raymond Barrett
Aunt March ..... Clare Tree Major

Once again the company had to turn disappointed patrons from its doors. Although a matinée was scheduled for the same afternoon, a third performance would have been welcomed by Boston's eager youth. A member of the Alcott family autographed copies of "Little Women," sold in the lobby after the play, and a rag doll, made by Louisa at the age of 6, was exhibited between the acts.

The action took place in the living room of the March home in Concord, a well devised and "homey" set. Mrs. Major provided an excellent example to her company in her characterizations of both the warm-hearted Hannah and the crotchety Aunt March. Miss Gretchen Sherman was a rather honey-sweet "Marmee." Mr. John Barry made a lively Laurie, and also served as Prologue to elucidate the drama. Amy, Beth, Jo and Meg were admirably differentiated in costume and character. Jo was played with youthful exuberance, Meg with maidenly restraint; Amy's little vanities were clearly set forth, and Beth was patient and kind without being colorless.

The play was greeted rapturously by the children, who evidently knew their "libretto" thoroughly and were all the more responsive. The familiar passages won the tribute of laughter and tears. What greater proof of the play's essential faithfulness to the sentiments of the novel could be asked? "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" is announced for Saturday, March 5, morning and matinée performances.

M. L.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 13.

Boston School Committee: Conference and public hearing on transfer of pupils in Dorchester districts, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 5:30.

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics, lecture, "The English Joint Stock Company, 1800-1862," by Dr. B. C. Hunt, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45. Modern Language conference, "Robert Bridges' Testament of Beauty," by Prof. R. S. Hillyer, common room, Conant Hall, 8.

Alpha Delta Sigma, national advertising fraternity: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "Mechanics of Advertising," by Mr. Louis Willard, 525 Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Dinner meeting, Business Women's League, the Rev. Sidney Lovett and Mr. Frederic M. Blodgett, speakers; 6.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Palestine and Its Peoples," by Capt. H Plunket Woodgate, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Annual ball, Boston Fire Department, benefit families of deceased firemen; concert and entertainment; Boston Garden, over North Station, 8.

Third in series of lectures auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, "The Social Worker and the Public Schools," by Mr. Arthur H. Kallom, Perkins Hall, Boylston Street, 6:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Tristan and Isolde," 8:00.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:00.

Theaters

Tremont—"House of Connelly," 8:15.
Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, talk, "The Challenge of Childhood," by Miss Marion Vaughn, auspices Social Service and Legislative Committees, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30.

Reading of Puget's "La Ligne de Coeur," by Mme. Jeanne Roulet-Pavey, home of Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno, 238 eBacon Street, 11:30.

Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Afternoon card party, Salada Tea Company Building, Stewart Street, 2.

West Roxbury Community: Celebration of twenty-first anniversary b/ Woman's Club, Bellevue Community Theater, 2.

Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities: Loan exhibition, Harrison Gray Otis mansion, Dr. Charles L. Moore, guest of honor and lecturer, 2:30; 141 Cambridge Street, corner of Lynde Street, West End, through Feb. 16.

New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 13.

Concert, Music Lovers Club of Boston, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Harvard University: Meeting, Harvard Philosophical Club, talk, "The Objective versus the Interest Theory of Valuc," by Dr. D. H. Wilson, Emerson A, 4.

Last in provisional lectures, auspices Junior League, "The Development of a City" (illustrated with slides), by Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, League Headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

English-Speaking Union: Afternoon meeting, address, "A Contrast Between English and American Education," by Prof. Mathew Roy Ridley of Oxford, 33 Commonwealth Avenue.

Arlington Teachers' Club: Presentation of play, "Two Women and Washington," by Washington Players, benefit Arlington Visiting Nursing Association, Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, 2:15 (performance to be repeated in evening).

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Book Illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustrtion. Through Feb. 29. Mayan objects, new acquisition. Seventeenth and eighteenth century prints and drawings. Chinese paintings of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of modern Hungarian paintings. Through Feb. 26.

Isabelle Sewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Exhibition Room, "mothercraft" exhibit and pictorial material relating to the opera; through Feb. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eleanor W. Motley. Through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints and drawings by Arthur B. Davies. Through Feb. 13.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 539 Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katherine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 16.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Modern French posters. Through February.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Chinese exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Feb. 21.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Jean Jacob and sculpture from the Massachusetts School of Art.

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Oils by Maurice Compris. Louise L. Apthorp and William B. Hazelton. Afternoons only. Through Feb. 13.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Building Up Their Education

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL "HOBBY HOUSE"
Upper Pictures Show Students at Work on Window Frames. Lower is an Answer to the Assertion That a Girl Cannot Saw Straight.

Budget Cuts Urged In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8—Characterizing it "as a measure of public safety," the New Hampshire Tax Commission on Saturday sent to the selectmen and municipal authorities throughout the State, a letter urging that each locality eliminate from its budget every item that is not essential and reduce items that cannot be eliminated.

This was done, it was explained by Mr. Edgar C. Hirst, chairman, as a matter of precaution and advice preliminary to the annual town meetings to be held the second week in March.

Members of the commission said declines in real estate values throughout the State are not improbable, with no expectation that there can be any general valuation increases in any locality. Advising town officials that "considerable tax money can be saved by omitting altogether any application for new state aid road construction," the commission also cautioned against raising money "for new buildings and new apparatus that can well wait until the present emergency is over."

Local officers also were warned that "borrowing in anticipation of taxes must be authorized by majority vote of town meeting."

If the suggestions of the commission are adopted, the towns will appoint at the coming town meetings budget committees for the first time. Their duty will be to prepare in advance and have distributed to the residents of the communities the amounts contemplated to be raised.

CIVIL SERVICE POST VACANT IN BOSTON

Open competitive examination for junior messenger, to fill one vacancy at $600 per annum in the United States Veterans' Bureau, 600 Washington Street, Boston, is announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. The age limits for this examination are 16 to 20 years.

These age limits do not apply to persons to whom preference has been granted because of military or naval service, the commission reports. But such applicants must not have reached the retirement age. Application blank and information may be obtained by applying to the District Manager, First United States Civil Service District, Custom House Tower, Boston.

Farm Land Values Found Holding Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8—Farm values are holding steady and interest and installment payments on mortgages are being paid punctually in most instances in this section, said Mr. E. H. Thomson president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, addressing delegates from the National Farm Loan Associations of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut gathered here today.

"Applications in 1931 for loans in this district, comprising eight states, exceeded those of the previous year by 20 per cent," he said. "I expect this demand will continue for some time. But the situation is being handled well. In Massachusetts, with $5,000,000 outstanding in long-term loans, the bank owned only four farms at the end of 1931; in Connecticut, with about the same amount outstanding, the bank owned only one farm, and in Rhode Island, with $656,000 in loans, it held no foreclosed farms and never had any.

"Generally speaking, there is a good demand for farms in New England. If we were to encourage city folk to buy farms we would be inundated with requests to see properties, but we are not seeking city people with no farm experience in these days of low farm income. Most of our sales have been to owners of adjoining farms or residents near by, who know values and conditions."

KIRSTEIN ON WORLD COURT COMMITTEE

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, has joined the executive committee of the Massachusetts Citizens' Committee on the World Court, it was announced today. The organization is made up of several hundred prominent men and women seeking to aid, through an expression of public opinion, favorable action on the United States' entry into the court.

Mr. Kirstein is also vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and of the National Administrative Committee of the Jewish Congress. He is a member of the Boston Port Authority, and a trustee of the Harvard Economic Society.

Prizes Awarded For Finest Fish At Sportsmen's Show

Prizes for the "finest fish" shown by experienced and nonexperienced exhibitors were awarded by the Boston Aquarium Society at the New England Sportsmen's Show yesterday. Officials had unusually large and beautiful varieties to choose from.

The cup for the "best fish" in the show was presented to Mr. G. S. Gill of Allston, whose pair of full-grown scalare were picked from hundreds of darting, shining specimens. For the "best amateur exhibit," Mr. George A. Whitney of Brookline took first prize with a pair of cornflower blue fish.

Mr. Edwin J. Henrickson of Belmont, president of the Aquarium Society, won leading honors for the "waterscape" exhibits in which fish floated about lazily in natural sea settings of plant life. Mrs. G. S. Gill captured second prize in this division and also received a special prize for the finest "growing plant life" exhibit.

For his home-raised pearl danios, Mr. O. A. Campbell took the prize awarded for tropical fish specimens.

The Aquarium Society's exhibit is one of the most beautiful ever seen in Boston. Set in a field of electric lights, the displays contain fish measuring from a quarter of an inch to nearly a foot in length. There are "microscopic" exhibits of fish so small that they dart and twist through the water without the slightest ripple.

GREECE ARRANGES LOAN OF $12,000,000

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Feb. 8—A promise for a loan of $12,000,000 from English and French banks was obtained by Mr. Eleutherios Venizélos, Premier, during a tour of European capitals, from which he returned Saturday, the Monitor is informed.

Meanwhile the financial commission headed by Sir Otto Niemeyer is to visit Greece to investigate the economical situation. The Banks of England, France and Italy will be represented. Greece hopes the result will be a suspension or amortization of payments on the public debt for four years. The proceeds of $12,000,000 loan will be devoted to productive works.

Investigator Lays Dartmoor Rioting To Poor Quarters

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—Report by Mr. Herbert Duparcq on the recent mutiny at Dartmoor prison issued Saturday by the Government attributes the outbreak rather to the unsuitability of this somewhat antiquated place of incarceration for dangerous criminals, than to any undue leniency or other defects in administration.

"I do not think," Mr. Duparcq says, "that the humane and reformative treatment of prisoners which has been the aim of the prison administration in this country for many years conduces to disorder, or that there is any reason to suppose that harsher treatment of convicts would have prevented what took place."

Opinion was expressed by two witnesses that the practice of allowing authorized visitors to cells had been a contributing cause to the disorder, but Mr. Duparcq repudiates this entirely. Referring to prisoners' complaints, Mr. Duparcq says:

"I believe the prisoners had no substantial grievances, and that such grievances as they had would not have led to disorder unless a few dangerous prisoners, partly by their power of leadership, partly by intimidation, had played on the feelings and fears of others."

He also exonerates the prison staff, including the governor, who he finds was competent. Referring to prisoners who helped quell mutiny, he says: "I am satisfied that some of the convicts acted with great bravery, and that many of them played none but honorable part in disorder. . . . I do not believe any but a small number of prisoners joining in the riot had murderous intentions. The fact that, although some of them were armed with knives, no officer was stabbed, and the further fact that no officer was very seriously wounded, is in my mind strong evidence of this."

Exporters Seek To Avoid Tariff

New England shippers are rushing manufactured goods to Boston for shipment to the British Isles to arrive before March 1 when the new tariff goes into effect in England. Several train loads of merchandise have accumulated at Hoosac Dock, Charlestown, and three steamers, taking on cargo, are scheduled to sail within the next week. One line has changed the sailing date of its vessel in order to assure its arrival at all British ports of call prior to March 1.

The same holds true at all Atlantic ports where American manufacturers are planning to save large sums of money in duties by getting their merchandise into England by March 1. The steamer Quaker City of the American, Hampton Roads Line was scheduled to sail from Boston on Feb. 18, but in order to reach England before March 1 the date was changed to Feb. 14. This vessel will call at London, Hull and Dundee. The Winona County of the Oriole Line, for Manchester, Liverpool and Cork, is due to sail Feb. 11, and the British freighter, Avirmore, for Liverpool, is due to sail Feb. 15. All three vessels will be loaded to capacity and longshoremen are to be put to work day and night to expedite their departure.

Some shippers producing goods upon which the duty is extremely heavy state that they are shipping all available finished goods at this time and will not attempt to ship any further lots this year.

Calmette Virus Disaster Results In Prison Terms

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 8 — The Lübeck court sentenced Prof. George Deycke, head of the Lübeck hospital, to two years' imprisonment, and Dr. Ernst Alstaedt, chief health officer of the city of Lübeck, to one year and three months' imprisonment Saturday for the homicide, caused by negligence, of 68 babies and for undermining the health by negligence of 131 babies by permitting them to undergo treatment with the Calmette anti-tuberculosis perparation, which by carelessness in Professor Deycke's laboratory had become virulent.

The court rejected the assertion that Professor Deycke could have experimented with the Calmette preparation. Only two explanations remained, the presiding judge declared in announcing sentence. Either the bacilli had become virulent of their own accord or virulent bacilli had been carried into the preparation from outside, owing to careless handling.

Practically all medical experts heard by the court admitted that bacilli in the Calmette preparation were capable of returning to virulency spontaneously, the judge continued. The court, however, had come to the conclusion that in the Lübeck case, virulency had been caused by neglect.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the sentences, stresses medical authorities' admission that bacilli rendered harmless may return to full virulency. Thus there are in reality others, the paper continues, who stand like shadows behind the accused professor — namely, "all medical scholars who have idealized Calmette bacilli or other bacilli." The press generally sympathizes with Professor Deycke and Dr. Alstaedt.

Kienboeck Named AustrianBankHead

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 8—Dr. Victor Kienboeck has been appointed president of the Austrian National Bank for five years, succeeding Dr. Richard Reisch, who resigned last week.

Herr Adrianus Van Hengel, who on a proposal of Creditanstalt creditors and with state approval, becomes general director, according to official announcement Saturday by Dr. Kienboeck, was twice Finance Minister in the post-war Seipel governments, and is an authority on Austrian state finances. His abilities are acknowledged generally but the fact he is a deputy and active supporter of the right wing Christian Socialists has given the moderates and Social Democrats an opportunity to criticize the Government's selection on the grounds that political considerations should be excluded from a financial appointment.

Herr Van Hengel is a prominent Dutch banker who has been in Vienna many months as a representative of foreign creditors at the Creditanstalt, which collapsed last May. Among the problems Dr. Kienboeck and Herr Van Hengel have to face is the National Bank's restriction, in the interest of currency stability, of all foreign exchange transactions to itself of its agents, which has dealt a serious blow at Austria's export trade. Another is reconstruction of the Creditanstalt with its many unprofitable industrial concerns.

HARVARD CHINESE TO SERVE AT HOME

Two Chinese students at the Harvard Graduate School have dropped their studies in order to serve their country at home. They are Mr. P. J. Tiao of the department of economics, and Mr. C. T. Chiang of the department of government.

A farewell party was tendered by the Alumni Association of the National Central University, American Branch, at the home of Mrs. K. T Mei, chairman of the association. Mr. Mei is assistant professor of Chinese at Harvard. More than 50 Chinese students, many of whom were classmates of the departing students at Nanking, attended the farewell party.

Officials of Banks Liable in Failure Under Czech Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 8—Banks' highest administrative and executive officers and directors of banks henceforward will be responsible, civilly and criminally, for all transactions, according to new legislation approved at a meeting of the Cabinet Council over the week-end.

Immediately a bank loses 20 per cent of its share capital, then reductions of salaries and fees of such officials would be possible by decree of special arbitration courts, despite legal contracts as to salaries. In fact, future agreements never would be more than three months in duration, but there would be renewal by common consent.

Speculation by officials at the bank's expense would be prohibited and employees' pension funds cannot be used by a bank when in difficulties. If the state gives financial aid to a bank, the bank's executive and shareholders are made partners in this action and those responsible for the bank's collapse must recompense losses previously incurred.

A bank reconstructed by state aid would pay no dividend until losses are remedied, share capital replenished, and a certain amount allocated to the reserve fund. After the bank recovers, 50 per cent of its profits will be apportioned to the state until the loan is repaid.

Boy Scouts Open Anniversary Week

Special services commemorating the twenty-second anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America were held in a number of Boston churches yesterday. Similar services were held in churches throughout the United States. Approximately 30,000 Scout troops, representing 900,000 Boy Scouts and adult leaders, participated.

The celebration will continue throughout the entire week, and will include numerous troop meetings, demonstrations of Scouting tactics, parents' nights and other gatherings.

AMENDMENT TO STAY, BUT 'FIGHT NOT WON'

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment seems far from likely, according to Mr. Clinton N. Howard of the National Committee for Law Enforcement in four addresses in the Greater Boston area, concluding with the Stanton Avenue Methodist Church, Dorchester, last night.

"We have not won this fight," Mr. Howard continued, "but we have put the law and the Constitution on the side of the home, the school and the church and against the saloon."

Season your BAKED BEANS with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE and taste the difference

NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S BOAT and GOLF SHOW
MECHANICS BLDG. BOSTON
NOW OPEN
10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
THE SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE
Hunting & Fishing, Archery, Rifle & Pistol Exhibitions, Fly Casting, Wild Animals, Birds, Game Fish & Rare Waterfowl. United States and Canadian Government Exhibits, Log Rolling Contests, Boat, Golf & Sport Equipment.
Admission 50¢ Children 25¢
PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

NIAGARA FALLS
Saturday, Feb. 20
ROUND TRIP FARE, INCLUDING SLEEPER
$12.25 to $15
$10 IN COACHES
Excursion Train leaves Boston 7:30 P. M., returning from the Falls Sunday evening, Feb. 21.
A day of sightseeing at and about the Falls, with an opportunity of witnessing the gorgeous night spectacle of Niagara illuminated.
For full particulars consult ticket agents or write to W. A. BARROWS, Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"1 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
"JUS-T-NUF", "DEE-LITE-FUL", "FLEN-TI-FUL", "KAKE-O-FIGS" Sandwiches
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
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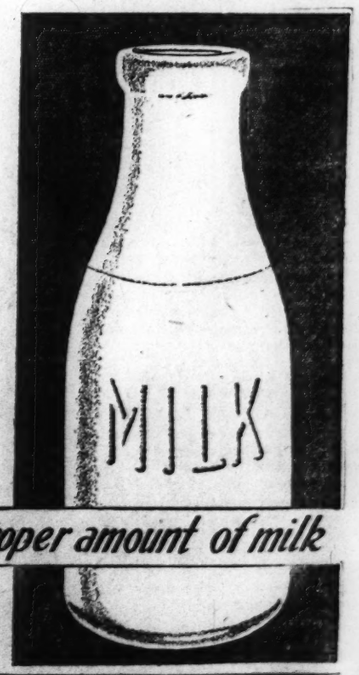
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Tonight's Supper Blue Plate
FRIED VEAL STEAK, Mushroom Sauce, String Beans, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter . . 35c
If you have only five minutes for a hasty lunch, or an hour or so for a leisurely dinner — Waldorf will meet your time and your taste in your own ideal way. And our wide variety of popular-priced dishes will appeal to you—as well as the courteous service you will receive.
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

Milk

. . . . CONTAINS FOOD ELEMENTS OF HIGHEST QUALITY IN THEIR MOST USABLE FORM . . . . . IT IS MOST NOURISHING.
Are you using enough milk in YOUR home?
Leading authorities recommend one quart of milk daily for each child and one pint daily for each adult.


Ask your milkman to leave the proper amount of milk
New England Dairy and Food Council

GOV. ROOSEVELT REAFFIRMS HIS WET ATTITUDE

New York Executive Says He Sees No Reason for Changing His Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6—Reaffirmation of his 1930 declaration opposing the Eighteenth Amendment and favoring its abrogation and supersedence by an amendment which would insure "some rule" to the several states, at the same time "guaranteeing federal protection to states which elect to continue prohibition," was made by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday in the first definition of his wet-dry stand since he avowed his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Governor's statement was in response to a query prompted by the assertion by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston after seeing the Governor last week that "Mr. Roosevelt would have something definite to say on prohibition in a few days."

Governor Roosevelt said he saw no reason for changing his prohibition views from what they were when he outlined them in a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner on the eve of the Democratic state convention in 1930, at which he was renominated to head the state ticket. His belief, as then stated, was that the Eighteenth Amendment had not furthered the case of temperance, that solution of the liquor problem called not for repeal of the Volstead Act or the Jones Act, but of the amendment itself; that a new "home rule" constitutional provision should be substituted and that there must be definite assurance that the saloon would be outlawed.

The Democratic platform for the 1930 gubernatorial campaign was more sweeping than the Governor's proposal, calling for out-and-out repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment without mentioning a substitute amendment.

Supporters of the Governor's candidacy to head the national ticket declared that his "home rule" proposal has in it all the necessary ingredients to "please everybody."

Government Roosevelt's position is seen to be in close agreement with the recommendation of Mr. John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, and as the Governor refused to comment on Mr. Raskob's proposal for a referendum on prohibition, he is expected to have something to say on this subject before the national convention.

France Defends Armed Security

(Continued from Page 1)

bombing civilian territory but made no proposal.

Britain further wishes reduction in the size of ships and gun caliber, while however insisting that the Washington and London treaties be permitted to run their course.

On the technical side, therefore, Britain wishes the application of two methods, first, fixing the maximum national limits of armaments; and, second, exclusion of certain methods from warfare. Enforcement of these provisions would be furnished by a permanent disarmament commission under the League of Nations.

Dilution of Covenant

Sir John's only references to the political aspect of the problem consisted of sharp criticism of the French security thesis. The peace of the world cannot be secured by preparing for war, he insisted. A high level of armaments merely gives an illusion of security in one quarter while aggravating insecurity in another. The security for all must be based on armament reduction, he stressed.

Basing his argument on French proposals for an armed League, M. Tardieu necessarily dwelt upon the original concepts of the Treaty of Versailles. In the beginning he delivered a brief cryptic apologia for certain inequalities of that treaty which he said were necessarily produced by post-war attitudes.

The necessities of the hour when the pact was negotiated demanded these clauses, said M. Tardieu, but he insisted anticlimactically they must be observed. Since Versailles the world had been committing a series of errors. Misinterpretations had diluted the Covenant of the League. A return to 1919 was imperative. Therefore, the French scheme for an armed League.

The world must choose, the French spokesman declared, between a loose flexible League or an organized peace. His proposal, he insisted, was not a maneuver, but a coördinated whole. It was not merely an attempt to consolidate an existing order but an attempt to furnish the world with judges and gendarmes.

M. Tardieu's reference to French security was based upon his recent service as Minister of Agriculture with 20,000,000 peasants behind him demanding protection. And he recalled that in 1919 both Britain and the United States solemnly declared French security insufficiently assured without political guarantees.

"Criticize our plan, gentlemen," said M. Tardieu. "Discuss it. Present us with better alternatives. You will find us conciliatory but unshakably attached to the fundamental bases of an organized peace, convinced that disarmament without organization would be a brutal sacrifice."

Rapt attention held the delegates throughout the two speeches. Sir John's was in the manner of a brilliant barrister, with touches of the actor and pulpit orator. M. Tardieu's was vigorous, rising at moments to forceful eloquence. Again in their manners these national spokesmen contrasted French logic with Anglo-Saxon faith.

New Peace Plan At Shanghai Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

now in the Asiatic fleet which were expected to be ordered to return to home ports, will remain at present stations until the situation quiets in the Orient.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Minister at Nanking, reported last night that Nanking is quiet. American women and children are being advised to leave.

Mr. George Hanson, American Consul-General at Harbin, reported that no Americans were injured and no complaints had been received concerning American property losses suffered.

Chinese soldiers commenced to retreat from their positions south of Harbin early on the morning of Feb. 5, some of them passing in slight disorder through the residential section; some retreated across the Sungari, and others eastward, followed, it was believed, by Japanese detachments.

Aside from slight looting in Fuchiatien, little damage was done. Six Russians were killed and a few wounded.

Traffic has been restored on the southern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the eastern line is functioning normally and the western line will soon be repaired.

Powers Unite in Effort To Bring Cessation Of Fighting in Far East

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 8—Despite official secrecy, it is known that diplomatic efforts over the week-end resulted in considerable modification of Japan's attitude, which is now more conciliatory, It is believed that Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, Sir Francis Lindley and M. Martel, the American, British and French Ministers, have been working on general instructions from their Governments to induce Japan not to send additional reinforcements to Shanghai, to induce Japan not to extend the present sphere of operations in the Shanghai area and, most important, to induce the Chinese armies to withdraw to a safe distance from Shanghai, pending continuation of the negotiations.

The latter point is being handled through messages between the powers' representatives here and Shanghai and the importance of the negotiations is such that several diplomatic couriers have been dispatched from here.

The Foreign Office spokesman partly confirmed the above today, indicating that similar efforts were being made by Washington and London, where Mr. Stimson is emphasizing America's views to Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador, while Downing Street is similarly conversing with the Japanese Embassy at London. There are probably additional conversations at Geneva. The spokesman said that the powers seemed particularly concerned regarding the dispatch of reinforcements, which followed the Japanese occupation of the Woosung forts, and also the refusal to permit neutral observers to participate in the solution of the Shanghai incident. Regarding the former, the spokesman said Japan admitted that the occupation of the forts was due to the dispatch of reinforcements; regarding the second, Japan is now willing to admit neutrals, provided the Shanghai and Manchurian incidents are not connected.

Smith Says He'll Run If He Is Nominated

(Continued from Page 1)

political observers here to be a signal for Smith supporters to get to work in every state. Confirmation of this was had in Mr. Smith's own reply to a question as to whether there would be any primary campaign for delegates to support him in the convention.

"I repeat what my statement says," he replied, "that I will not make a preconvention campaign to secure the support of delegates. Without a preconvention campaign I don't see how a man can get delegates."

Mr. Smith's statement had been long awaited by that faction in the party which is determined to block the nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and it is expected that a Smith ticket will be entered in a number of primaries, including New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, California, Ohio, New Jersey and possibly New York.

Smith Stand Is Thought To Be Intent to Oppose Roosevelt to Utmost

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Out of the confusion of conflicting comments on the statement by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, with respect to the presidential campaign, and the declaration that he still feels himself leader of the Democratic Party, two facts stood out this afternoon:

1. The great majority of political commentators take the ground that Mr. Smith is prepared to oppose to the uttermost the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

2. That Mr. Smith, though he will not make an active fight in his own behalf, still believes there is a possibility that the coming Chicago convention will rally to his name when the crucial moment arrives.

It cannot be said that the Democratic leaders in Washington, outside of the supporters of such favorite sons as Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, Mr. John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Newton D. Baker of Ohio manifested much jubilation over the Smith statement.

With only one or two exceptions, they took the view that it left Mr. Smith decidedly in the presidential race. This view was coupled with apprehension that another disastrous split would result within the party ranks; that, in short, as one speaker declared, "If we are not careful, the Republicans are going to renominate Herbert Hoover, and the Democrats are going to reëlect him!"

There was likewise a strong feeling among a large group of commentators, that Mr. Smith's announcement, though it might put him in the presidential race, effectively debarred him from a real chance of being nominated. The reasoning of this group was simple.

Mr. Smith, they argued, may be able to enlist enough support to stop Governor Roosevelt, under the ancient party rule that requires two-thirds of the delegates of a convention to seure a nomination. But if Mr. Smith, and the scattering groups of "favorite son" delegates are able to block Governor Roosevelt, the latter will almost certainly control sufficient votes to prevent the nomination of Mr. Smith, if only in retaliation.

Albany Sees Way Open For Some State Splits

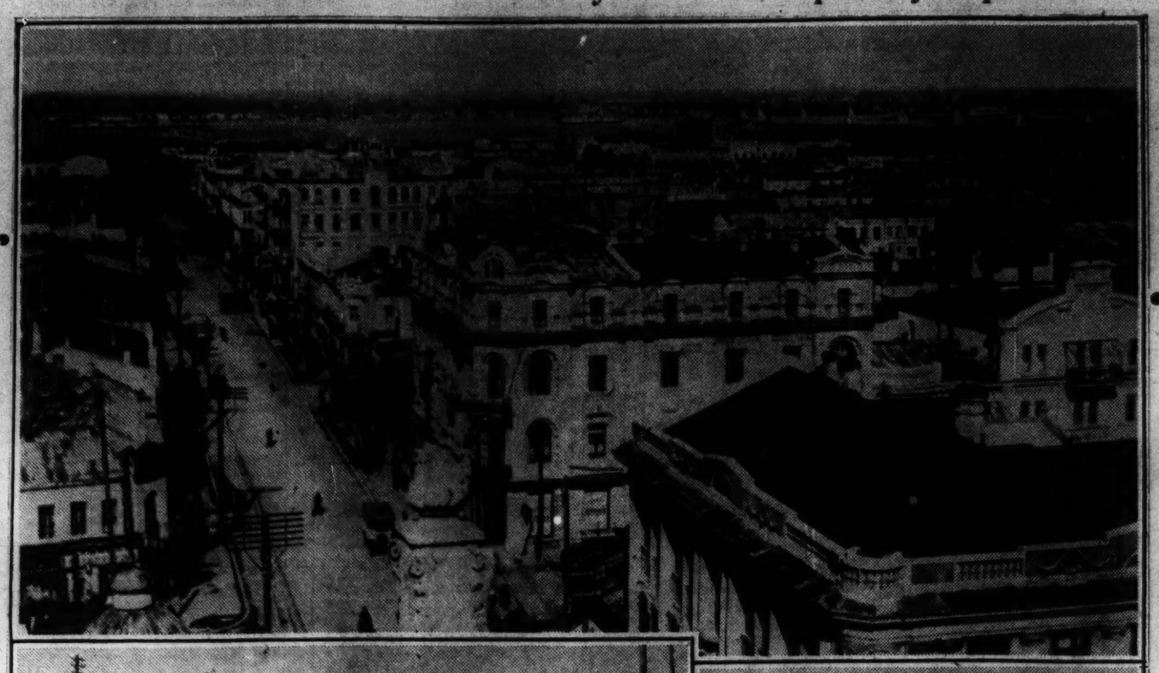
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

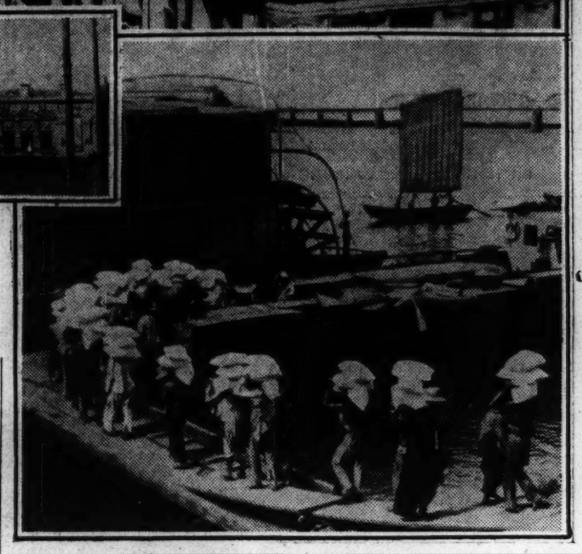
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8—The announcement by Mr. Alfred E. Smith that he will accept the Democratic presidential nomination is believed here to have opened the way for a series of sharp contests in presidential primaries in a number of states by the rival forces of Mr. Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Governor Roosevelt's supporters view the receptiveness of Mr. Smith as the only real threat to the Governor's nomination. They have been predicting that Mr. Roosevelt would capture the Democratic national convention on an early ballot. While neither Governor Roosevelt nor Mr. Smith have been outwardly active, it is known that their friends and allies have done a considerable amount of preliminary work.

Mr. Smith's announcement occasioned little surprise here. Republicans see in it the possibility of a serious split in the Democratic Party, with favoring results for the Republican nominee in the coming campaign.

Great North Manchurian Railway Center Occupied by Japanese





HARBIN, HELD BY TROOPS OF ISLAND EMPIRE

Upper (Wide World)—General View of Modern Section of City, With Great Bridge Over the Sungari Seen in the Background. Lower Left (© Press Illustrating Service From Keystone-Underwood)—Harbin's Railway Station, an Important Junction for the Chinese Eastern Railway, the One Branch Connecting With Port Arthur, the Other With Vladivostok. Lower Right (Ewing Galloway)—Old-Fashioned Method of Taking Flour Aboard a Sungari River Steamer, in Sight of the Bridge.

Radio History Made In Armaments Talk

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

Geneva, Feb. 8

HISTORY in radiocasting from Europe to America was made when Mr. Frederic W. Wile of the Columbia Broadcasting Company and Mr. William Hard of the National Broadcasting Company agreed to transmit jointly M. André Tardieu's talk to all stations of the two systems.

Simultaneously but separately they introduced the French speaker to their respective audiences and then at a given signal the two lines were converted into one to enable M. Tardieu's voice to be heard on every listening post across the Atlantic.

Arms Debate Recalls Memories of Versailles

(Continued from Page 1)

Covenant have been attenuated. All kinds of reserves have been laid down. New pacts have been made without, in the opinion of the French, strengthening the idea of international coöperation. On the contrary the League while not augmenting its moral forces has allowed the material obligations of its members to become somewhat nebulous.

Whether France is right in attempting to revive and reinforce its old conception of a militarily supported League is doubtless open to question. But there can be no two opinions as to the ability with which M. Tardieu today pleaded for definite decisions as to whether the League means to organize collective security. If each member of the League will make itself responsible for the peace of the world by agreeing to proceed with others against an aggressor then disarmament is possible. If not then individual nations, unable to rely on the League, must fulfill the natural duty of preparing their defenses.

"Fortification" of League

Repudiating the suggestion that his project is a mere maneuver, M. Tardieu concluded that peace could not be assured unless the League was fortified. If peace was placed on a solid foundation then disarmament would follow without efforts. In a magnificent peroration he declared that if they failed there might be a catastrophe. They should succeed in beginning at least a practical organization of peace, though it would be for a younger generation to complete the task.

The British delegate, Sir John Simon, was more studied, cautious and general. His mellifluous phrases, marked with significant gestures, undoubtedly charmed the assembly, but, lacking the precision that M. Tardieu almost brutally effected, they could not stir the audience to the same degree.

Failure Means Chaos

It was a curious contrast—Sir John, cold, impeccable, suave, eloquently saying all that it was necessary to say in an opening speech without committing himself to any particular point of policy, and M Tardieu, direct, staccato, vigorous recklessly committing himself and his country without possibility of retreat to an extreme though logical position. Sir John's reference to M. Tardieu was brief and correct. It was simply to the effect that the French proposal would be studied with sympathy.

Nevertheless, Sir John struck a more vibrating note of passion when he affirmed that this was not a conference of statesmen but of peoples, and that failure meant immeasurable calamity. Before the memory of the World War faded they must fix a fair datum line of disarmament, not determined by mathematical correspondence but by national circumstances.

He ably pricked the bubble of so-called security when he showed that security by armaments of one country necessarily aroused fear of insecurity in another country. Perhaps his most dramatic and definite declaration was that Britain stands for prohibition of gases in warfare and the suppression of submarines.

It was a hopeful beginning what should prove to be a constructive as well as instructive general debate.

Bankruptcies Of Farms in 1931 Fewest in Decade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—There were fewer farm bankruptcies in the year ended June 30, 1931 than in any fiscal year since 1922, according to figures compiled by the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture, from information collected by the Department of Justice.

There were 4023 farm bankruptcies in 1931, compared with 4464 in 1930 and 4939 in 1929. The largest number of farm bankruptcies recorded in any single year since statistics were first compiled totaled 7872 in 1925.

While there was a decrease in the number of farmers who actually go into bankruptcy, records at the department show a marked increase in forced sales of farms and losses through default. Out of every 1000 farms in the year ending March 15, 1931, 26.1 farms were lost to their owners through involuntary sales, foreclosures, bankruptcies and other forms of forced disposal, compared with 20.8 for the previous year in the same period. There was a marked decrease in voluntary sales which involved money transactions, records show.

The total of 4023 farm bankruptcies in 1931 comprised 6.7 per cent of all bankruptcies in the United States. Decreases in farm bankruptcies during the last fiscal year are reported for the New England group of states, west north central states, south Atlantic, west south central, mountain and Pacific; increases are reported for the middle Atlantic, east north central and east south central groups.

The national bankruptcy act exempts farmers and wage earners from involuntary proceedings, and, although only a small percentage of farm failures are brought into bankruptcy court, the bureau believes that the further decline in the number of farmers asking for legal adjustment of their indebtedness is significant as indicating the reluctance of farmers to repudiate their obligations.

COAL CLEARING HOUSE PLAN PUT UNDER BAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Plans of coal operators throughout the East to form regional organizations to act as clearing houses for their products, pronounced legal by Col. William J. Donovan, former Assistant Attorney-General, were banned Saturday by the Department of Justice.

The plan was devised by Colonel Donovan and made public at a meeting of coal representatives from east of the Mississippi River in New York in December. Under the Donovan plan, coal operators believed they had a legal right to form associations to direct their national advertising campaign and act as a clearing house for their product.

ITALY AND PERU SIGN TREATY

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 8 (By U. P.)—A treaty of commerce and friendship between Italy and Peru was signed yesterday.

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss after depreciation, of $1,414,128, compared with net profit in 1930 of $1,382,318, equivalent to $6.55 a share on 211,057 shares.

COURT, NOT WAR, DECLARED ONLY ROAD TO PEACE

Foreign Policy Speakers Put Arbitration Ahead of Force of Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Reliance upon the development of international courts and arbitration rather than upon armaments to settle international disputes, is the only road to world peace, according to speakers at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, at which the limitation of arms conference was discussed.

The speakers were Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; M. Pierre Denoyer, correspondent of Le Petit Parisien; Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and lecturer, and Mr. William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association.

Only M. Denoyer defended the suggestion made by M. André Tardieu for France at the Geneva conference for an international police force, but even he declared that the proposal was premature, "while Russia, with the largest army in the world, and the United States, with one of the two largest navies in the world, were outside of the League of Nations."

Mr. Ratcliffe coupled the suggestion of M. Tardieu with that made upon a previous occasion by M. Aristide Briand calling for a United States of Europe and declared that realization of this scheme was something so far in the future that discussion of it at present amounts to dodging the real issues.

"The real problem is whether the representatives of the governments will come around the table and make concrete suggestions as to whether they will reduce the crushing armaments that are burdening all people," declared Mr. Ratcliffe. "They must frankly face the causes of those antagonists that now set the nations of Europe against one another, the economic difficulties and those fundamental causes of war that are at the root of the troubles. I think it was exceedingly unfortunate that the Lausanne conference should have been postponed until after the limitation of armaments talk.

"One of the great difficulties which faces the conference is the very special fear under which M. Denoyer's nation is living at present. The French idea of security is based upon military guarantees of help. You know all that sort of thing is fantastic. Britain has gone far beyond what any other nation has ever gone in guaranteeing the security of France and beyond what any other nation is likely to promise. The world will never again come to save a European nation that is plunged into war.

"There is just one road for France to take toward peace, and that is a recognition of the organic economic realities of western Europe and learning how to lay the foundation of peace by living in harmony with all her neighbors."

A Legend of St. Valentine

In the long ago there were three friends, Pietro, Luigo and Valentine. One was a great preacher, one a wonderful singer, but Valentine was only a gardener. He felt the lowliness of his lot, but in his heart was the love for all and the desire to make the world happier.

When his flowers bloomed they found their way to the home of the needy and the room of the discouraged. At last he was unable to bend over his loved flower beds, still he could use his hands, so they wrote love messages to go with the flowers. So many were the hearts he healed and so much love he spread abroad that his name has become a symbol of love, while his two friends are lost in oblivion.

S. Valentine's Day Is February 14th

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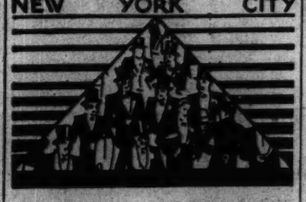

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a,	1.50	.89
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4—Wanamaker's Finishing Cream.	.60	.39
10—Pond's tube, cold or vanishing..		.16
11—Pond's, cold or vanishing.....		.59
13—Daggett and Ramsdell's, large jar		.59
14—Ambrosia Liquid Cleanser, 12 oz	1.75	1.35

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39—Wanamaker's Violet Ammonia, a, pint...	.40	.27
b, quart..	.75	.45
60—Wanamaker's Melisande Face Powder, all shades	2.50	1.47
62—Wanamaker's Ma Mie Face Powder, rachel, naturelle, or white.	1.00	.59
65—Miro-Dena Face Powder, natural, rachel, or rachel tan	1.50	.79
66—Miro-Dena indelible Lipsticks..	1.00	.45
67—Miro-Dena Rouge, snappybrite, poppy petals, or medium	.75	.45
68—Angelus Lipsticks		.59
69—Veolay's Triple Compacts.....	3.50	1.95
71—Hudnut's DuBarry Double Compacts	2.50	.95
73—Claire's Oree Face Powder.....	1.50	.95
126—English Sea Pine Salts, a, 2 lb. size	1.50	1.10
b, 4 lb. size	2.50	1.95

Perfumes

	Regular Price	SALE PRICE
75—Melisande Perfume, 2 oz.	$6.50	$3.29
76—Melisande Toilet Water, 3 oz. ..	6.50	3.29
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79—Bijou Perfume, Melisande, Violette, Muguet, Rose, or Lilas...	1.00	.65
81—Perfume, Papillon or Directoire	2.00	1.19
83—Toilet Water, Ma Mie, Violet, Lilas, Sandalwood, Lily of the Valley, or Rose Geranium, 16 oz.	3.50	1.95

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255—Claire's Perfume, Oree, Jasmin, Gardenia, Lilas, or Violet.....	6.50	3.95
256—D'Orsay Toilet Water, Lilas, Mimosa, or Charme	5.50	1.95
258—Veolay's Sketch Perfume.....	15.00	3.95
259—Houbigant's La Belle Saison...	20.00	7.45
260—Rosine's Nuit de Chine Perfume	6.75	4.79
261—Legrand's Perfume, Deja Printemps, Double Gardenia	3.75	2.45
266—Veolay Perfume, Ambre Royal, Gardenia, Sweet Pea, Jasmin or Muguet	7.50	3.95

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206—Ipana Tooth Paste	.29
207—Pebeco Tooth Paste	.29
209—Revelation Tooth Powder	.16
210—Lyons Tooth Powder	.29
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BRITAIN STUDIES TRADE NEEDS IN MANY NATIONS

Seeks to Recapture Lost Markets and Find New Ones

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Unprecedented action by a government to recapture its country's lost trade and establish new markets all over the world has been taken by the British Overseas Trade Development Council since its formation in April, 1930.

In less than two years, trade missions, composed of industrial experts and government officials, have delved into the buying activities of South Africa, Rhodesia, Japan, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Canada, the United States and the South American countries.

They have examined the many problems of export trade, studied present and potential markets, reviewed the trend of trade, ascertained, where possible, the reasons for declines in British exports, and suggested, in many cases, plans for expansion.

The council itself, which was founded by Mr. George M. (now Sir George) Gillett, member of Parliament, is composed of a number of distinguished business men and civil servants. It has already held 26 meetings, at which other special representatives of industries under review have also been present.

In the main, however, the council's work has been in the direction of various forms of market investigation. In the past, the cost of trade missions was borne by the industries concerned. The expenses are now paid by the Government, and in the case of most specialist investigations the cost is shared between the Government and the particular trade. The investigators have worked in close collaboration with officers of Britain's commercial diplomatic, consular and trade commissioner services abroad.

The council has realized that even more important than the investigations themselves is the "follow up" of the exporting firms. Full reports on the different missions' findings have been issued publicly and confidential reports circulated to the industries concerned, and in all cases some direct result has followed.

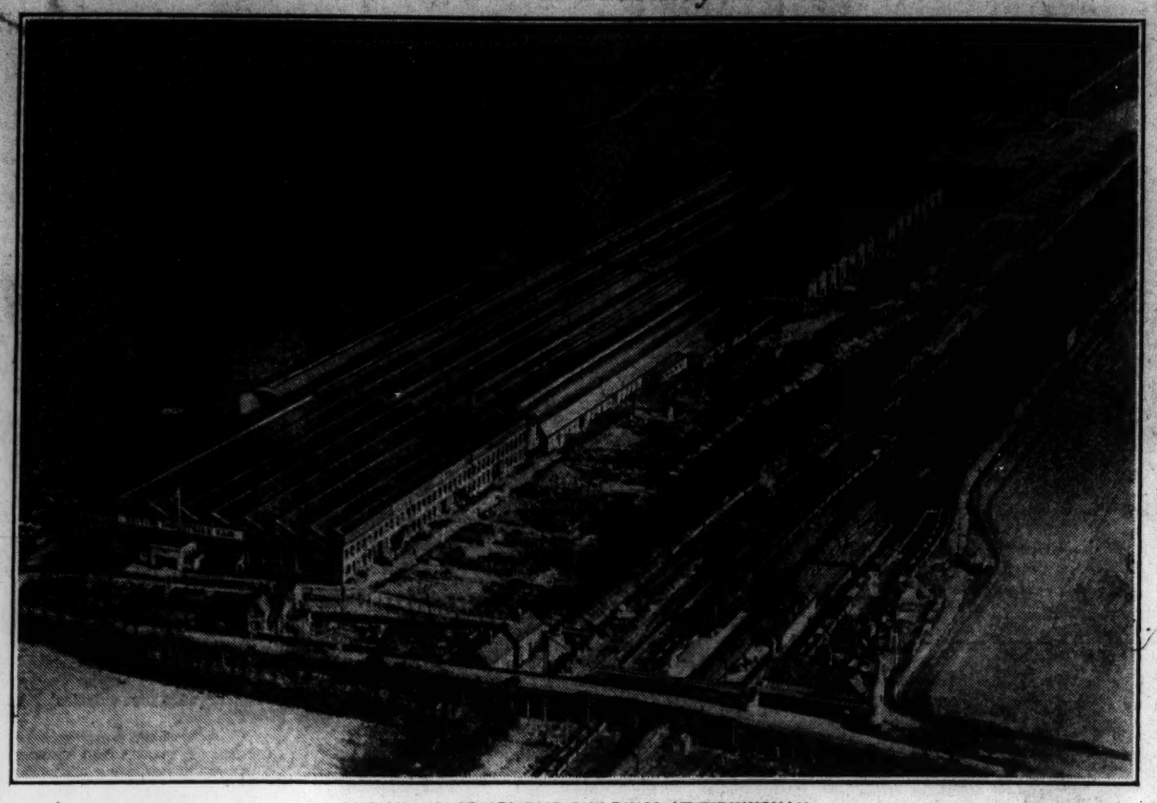
A specialist trade investigation in South America on behalf of the lighter steel industries of Sheffield at the end of 1930 has resulted in: (a) the formation of three groups of Sheffield manufacturers for combined marketing in the Argentine, Brazil and Chile respectively; (b) proposed combination of several firms for group production; and (c) the formation of a special South American section of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. Nearly every firm in Sheffield which deals with South America or looks upon it as a potential market has joined this section.

As a result of an investigation in northern European countries on behalf of the boot and shoe manufacturers of Britain and Ireland in November and December, 1930, six large firms have grouped together for sales in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Further tours have since been made of the markets concerned and the agents abroad have visited the British factories. Other investigations were carried out in north Europe in 1931 for the leather tanners and dressers and for the saddlery trade, the results of which are said to have been highly satisfactory. Many new orders have already been received in consequence of the council's work.

GRAINGER TO TEACH

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Percy Grainger, pianist and composer, has been appointed head of the music department of the New York University college of fine arts, it was announced yesterday.

Whatever You Need—It Probably Is Shown Here



BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR BUILDINGS AT BIRMINGHAM

OHIO STUDENTS LINK SECURITY TO FIRM PEACE

Forum on Disarmament Hears Page and Norton Outline Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8—The Ohio Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament, held over the week-end under the sponsorship of the Ohio State University Religious Council, indicated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the students of the State are in earnest in their interest in world peace. At the same time, a questionnaire among students of the university showed that they do not feel the United States should sacrifice military security in the cause of disarmament.

More than 250 students from 15 Ohio colleges attended the conference, including many Chinese students and a number of Japanese. Apparently without rancor over the situation in Manchuria and Shanghai, they sat side by side at the conference table and the luncheon table and discussed their common cause of international amity.

The conference opened with a discussion by Mr. Kirby Page and Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, in which the Foreign Policy Association and the Central Ohio Institute of Politics coöperated.

Mr. Page, editor of the World Tomorrow and author of several volumes on peace, said that if the nations expect to effect disarmament as a means of bringing about world peace, they are "starting wrong end to." First, he said, they must strengthen the machinery of peace, establish international faith and confidence, and finally disarm.

Mr. Norton, contributing editor of World's Work and author of works on international politics, agreed with Mr. Page. First, he said, the world must overcome prejudice, fear and distrust.

Both speakers stressed educating the peoples of the world before much headway could be made, and they agreed that the world could not yet lift the burden of armaments.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Norton and Dr. T. Z. Koo, Chinese leader and vice-president of the World's Student Christian Federation, spoke on the Manchurian situation. Both declared there was no justification for Japan's course in Shanghai.

More than 1100 Ohio State students and 207 faculty members answered the disarmament questionnaire. One hundred and twelve faculty members and 757 students held that the United States should reduce armaments providing other nations reduced in the same proportion. Fifty-seven professors and 264 students believed the United States should reduce regardless of what other nations did, while only 38 professors and 159 students said the United States should maintain its present armaments regardless of other nations' policies.

Researchers to Seek Yardstick for Noises

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A mechanical ear that will serve as a standard yardstick for the measurement of different types of noises is to be perfected by the American Standards Association, which today is setting up a national committee of research experts to study the noise nuisance.

Various technical bodies have been working on noise elimination, but their efforts have been uncoördinated, and the diversity of nomenclature and method is held to have impeded conclusions of wide scientific merit.

The development of a single national standard was undertaken by the American Standards Association at the request of the Acoustical Society of America and 17 other national organizations which have been working individually on the establishment of noise measurement scales.

WOMEN RESPOND TO CALL OF DRY LAW ADHERENTS

Kansas City Auditorium Filled to Overflowing at Mass Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8—Approximately 1500 women, spurred by the agitation of the wets for the return of liquor, responded to the call of the supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment and gathered in Ararat Masonic Temple to hear Mr. A. B. MacDonald, a special writer for the Kansas City Star, who for years has been a foe of liquor. The auditorium was filled to overflowing and many were turned away.

Drawn together by a common purpose, belief in the Eighteenth Amendment, it was a cosmopolitan gathering. The women were virtually from every church in the city.

"The one and only real argument the wets have," Mr. MacDonald said, "is the money they will make if prohibition is discarded.

"They make the argument that liquor will mean more revenue to the Government from licenses. This country does not need money obtained by yanking the shirt off the workingman, by taking the dress from his wife and the roses out of her cheeks in order that brewers may build palaces.

"If our Government becomes a liquor dispenser, it will do so out of the pockets of the poor and women and children will pay for it. Do not vote for any man for any office from President to dog catcher, who is wet. Go to the polls if you have to crawl there and vote, not as a Republican or a Democrat, but as a decent citizen.

"This is the machine age, the age of motorcars, of airplanes and, because of that if for no other reason, this also must be a sober age."

The greeting to the women was by Mrs. Jesse Andrews, president of the Organization for the Support of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. Burris A. Jenkins gave the invocation. Mrs. Ona Briefer, harpist; Mr. H. L. Hawkinson ,and Mrs. Raymond M. Havens, led the music, which quickly spread to the entire gathering.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Muriel E. Neal, Medford, Mass.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Engel Sumner, New York, N. Y.

BRITAIN PUSHES VITAL CHANGE IN TRADE POLICIES

Tariff Move Helps Purpose of Industries Fair

By EVERARD COTES
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—British trade policy today is undergoing revolutionary changes profoundly affecting business conditions in the United Kingdom and incidentally tending to help activities represented at the Industries Fair, which opens Feb. 22.

Britain during the past 86 years has admitted tariff free to its home market goods from all countries. Its industries led the world throughout the second half of the nineteenth century under this system, but became less prosperous after that period when other nations adopted mass production methods behind high tariff walls.

The climax was reached last year. The British trade balance became adverse. Sterling was driven off. The nationl budget was not balanced.

A strenuous effort to restore a balance followed. The present National Government, representing all-British political parties, came into power. Unparalleled taxation was imposed. State expenditure was cut ruthlessly. Luxury imports were checked by measures providing for 50 per cent ad valorem duties upon a number of articles.

A general tariff was announced last Thursday, and is now passing through Parliament, where there is a large majority for its adoption. Under this tariff a 10 per cent duty will be imposed, from March 1, upon otherwise untaxed imports.

A noteworthy safeguard against political log-rolling is included in the new system. It provides that the executive government is to have no power either to add further duties or to raise those in force, except under one particular circumstance. This circumstance arises if any other nation starts discrimination against Britain. In that case the executive government will be empowered to retaliate with still further duties up to a prohibitive rate of 100 per cent ad valorem.

After the Ottawa conference negotiations are to be commenced with non-British Empire nations in a hope of reducing tariffs all round.

The whole new system of tariffs is to be moderated by consideration of home prices generally, it being the British Government's declared intention not to allow the cost of living to rise seriously. For this purpose the executive government will be invested with the powers to reduce or withdraw any particular duty at any time, irrespective of the tariff committee's views, if profiteering occurs.

British opinion is divided on whether it will prove possible in practice to render this enormously far-reaching reservation effective. That endeavors will be made to do so is regarded as among the most important features of the entire arrangement.

OATH TOO LATE, NEW ELECTION ORDERED

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb 8 (AP)—As a result of failure to take the oath of office within the required time, members of the Hartland Town Council have been declared ineligible to sit, and a new election has been called for Feb. 15.

The new council was required by law to be sworn in within 10 days after the election, but considerably more time elapsed before the ceremony was carried out.

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REALTORS LOOK TO CONGRESS TO RELIEVE CREDIT

Say Home Loan Bank Bill Would Revive Lagging Building Operations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Real estate men assembled here, called on Congress today to break the dam which is holding back the building of homes throughout the nation and release a great industry from its temporary obstructions.

Credit which would be made available through the proposed federal loan home banks is the stick of dynamite which the National Association of Real Estate Boards believes would do the job.

Passage of this bill in its amended form, they maintain from a new headquarters just established here, would start a wave of home building which is urgently needed and which would provide wide employment.

The bill provides for establishment of federal banks in 12 districts of the United States for the sole purpose of discounting carefully scrutinized first mortgages on homes.

The banks could make cash advances on such mortgages to banks, building and loan associations, trust companies and insurance companies to provide funds for the new home financing and for the renewal of existing loans.

Figures of real estate men indicate that in 167 large cities in the United States there is either an actual shortage of homes already or certainty of a shortage within a very short time.

Mr. H. U. Nelson, executive secretary of the National Real Estate Board, who conducted a survey of 318 cities, reported that contrary to popular impression there is no general overbuilding of homes. Mr. Nelson stated the survey brought out the "depressing fact" that in cities where there is an actual demand for new housing, first mortgage loans cannot be obtained and that this condition is responsible for the dormant condition of the real estate market which affects adversely so many other great allied businesses and trades.

"In large population centers, 60 per cent of the surveyed cities," he said, "are seeking loans for real estate mortgages. There is much less money for this purpose than a year ago in the same cities."

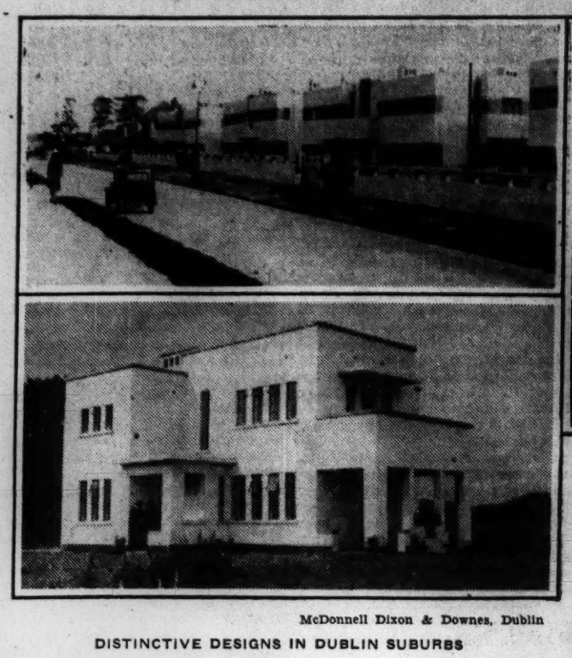
Danger of inflation from establishment of the federal banks has been entirely removed, according to Mr. H. S. Kissell, former president, by minor changes made in the text of the bill. In its present form, he explained, it can have nothing but a beneficial effect and in no way endanger the credit to be intrusted to the banks.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DEAN NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian, and for 31 years a prime mover in practically every line of educational activity at the University of North Carolina, has accepted a position as dean of the graduate library school at the University of Chicago. He is president of the North Carolina and Southeastern Library Associations and a former vice-president of the American Library Association.

Standardization 'Hits' Irish Housing



McDonnell Dixon & Downes, Dublin

DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS IN DUBLIN SUBURBS

New Style of Distinctive Irish Houses Follows Modern Straight-Line Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Georgian Dublin, extolled at the recent congress of the Royal Institute of British Architects as "a treasure house of fine architecture," has lagged behind other countries in the development of a modern school of architectural design.

A few pioneer Irish architects, however, have now set themselves the task of evolving a distinctive design in domestic architecture—a type of building which, as far as possible consciously avoids all traditional influence, meets modern utilitarian needs and embodies the new methods and materials for building construction.

Examples of this new school of architecture have now made their appearance in Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin.

With flat roofs, snow-white concrete walls interpaneled with rusticred brickwork, long, low casement windows, shaped to harmonize with the general geometrical design, with the horizontal line as the dominating feature, these houses are distinctly original in style.

The architects, McDonnell, Dixon & Downes of Dublin, have certainly achieved something new. The internal layout of these dwellings is planned for the average Irish family of moderate means. Each house has eight rooms—drawing room, dining room and four bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen, amply provided with cupboards and all modern labor-saving devices; full provision is made for the use of electricity for all household purposes, and each house has a garage and a sun balcony.

Another style of dwelling house designed by the same architects has been built at Shankill on the southern side of Dublin. In character it is reminiscent of a certain phase of modern Parisian suburban architecture.

Here, too, a fine sun balcony is provided, and the dining room opens under a pillared loggia. The outer walls are surfaced with white cement, and long windows flood the interior with light.

Railroad Head Of West Finds Future Bright

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8—Prospects are bright for the solution during 1932 of many of the problems confronting American railroads.

This is the opinion Mr. Paul Shoup, president of the Southern Pacific Company, expressed upon his return here from a business trip to New York and Washington.

The cheerful acceptance by railway employees of a 10 per cent wage cut has done much to stabilize the confidence of railroad men, and will aid both employment and finances among the roads, he declared.

"It cannot be said to what extent employment on the railroads will be increased through reduction in wages," he said, "for employment primarily depends on volume of traffic, but, while varying in degree on different roads, it can be said without doubt that there will be a great deal more employment than if the reduction had not been agreed to. Influence on sentiment has also been good in that acceptance of reduction was accomplished without any threat of a strike or the development of any ill will on either side."

GOVERNMENT TESTS INTRODUCED IN IRAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—Competitive examinations for government appointments have been introduced in Irak, in place of the old system of educational qualifications alone.

The promoters of the new plan urged that it was necessary "to give a chance to capable people notwithstanding the fact that they might not hold educational certificates."

NORTH CAROLINA CLAYS EXPECTED TO AID CERAMICS

Seven-Year Study Shows Them and Shales of Commercial Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Research work for ceramic industries, begun seven years ago at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, under the direction of Prof. A. F. Greaves-Walker, is nearing completion and has resulted in the discovery of much valuable information, according to a statement made public here.

It is pointed out that industry today is depending more upon the research work of the college and the private laboratory than ever before, and that capital is insisting upon engineers' reports in connection with the use of practically all new products or natural resources.

Seven years ago, according to Professor Greaves-Walker, the department of ceramic engineering began an intensive study of the clays and shales of North Carolina, to determine those that could be considered of commercial value.

During the first five years, Professor Greaves-Walker reports, the work done was of a preliminary nature, although much valuable information was obtained and distributed to those interested in the manufacture of ceramic products.

About a year and a half ago the work was speeded up, when Mr. N. H. Stolte and Mr. W. L. Fabianic undertook to finish the project referred to above, under the direction of Professor Greaves-Walker. When the work is completed, the findings will be definitely established and a bulletin containing complete data will be issued.

Another research project of interest to the ceramic industry is also nearing completion. This is being carried on by Mr. H. L. Longenecker who is developing glazes and enamels for the Pre-Cambrian and Triassic shales.

A third project which promises results of great value to the ceramic industry is being worked out by Mr. W. C. Bangs. This is designed to give plasticity to some of the shales which are so old, geologically, that they have become hardened.

713,614,000 PASSENGERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—During the three months ending Sept. 30, 1931, 713,614,000 passengers were carried on subways, trolleys, buses, tubes and elevated trains of New York City, a decrease of 5.4 per cent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Canada Prepares For Total Eclipse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada is preparing to take full advantage of the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31. The belt of totality, about 100 miles wide, passes from the arctic regions via the east coast of James Bay, continuing down through the province of Quebec and crossing the St. Lawrence just east of Montreal, thence passing southeastward into the ocean by way of Maine.

Equipment in the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa will be removed to points in the eclipse area and an attempt will be made to ascertain, in particular, the height of the mysterious Heaviside layer and its effect on radio waves. A signal will be broadcast in the area, and the time it takes to be reflected back from the Heaviside layer will be compared with the time of its arrival at a given point on the earth's surface. Fading tests are to be made as well, in conjunction with McGill University and the University of Toronto. Scientific parties from other parts of the world will also be present.

Not until July 9, 1945, will there be another eclipse in Canada. This phenomenon will occur again on June 30, 1954, Feb. 26, 1979, Aug. 21, 2007, and April 8, 2024. Thus there is no danger of eclipses becoming commonplace or disclosing all their secrets in a hurry.

Governors to Study Economic Situation

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—A broad program has been mapped for the Governors' Conference called to meet April 25 at Richmond, Va. Much of it will relate to the present economic situation.

The executive committee of the conference planned the agenda yesterday at the executive mansion here. Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, the chairman, was present.

Subjects listed for discussion include unemployment relief, reduction of public expenditures, balancing of local budgets, state supervision of local public expenditures, strengthening of the banking structure, uses and abuses of the gasoline taxes, highway safety, and taxation and regulation of trucks and buses.

WOOD'S SPEED BOAT RECORD REFUSED

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—A dispute over jurisdiction between the Yachtsmen's Association of America and the American Power Boat Association broke out publicly Saturday with the announcement of the A. P. B. A.'s racing commission that Mr. Gar Wood's new speed boat mark would not be accepted as an American record.

The racing commission explained that although Mr. Wood made his run under the supervision of one of its members, the above-mentioned yachtsmen's association, he did so without seeking or receiving sanction of the A. P. B. A. and that under its rules his world record could not be recognized.

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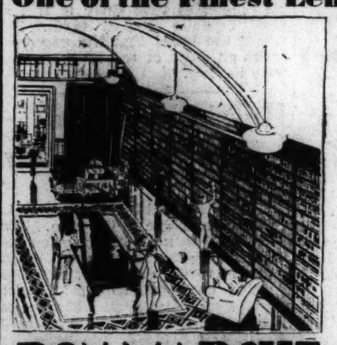

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An artistic impression showing a corner of the vast Linen Salon on the Second Floor of the Main Building.

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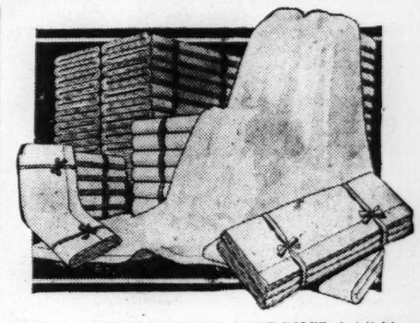

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2¼x3 yd. Usually 21/0. Price, pair 15/11
Two pairs 31/6

2½x3 yd. Usually 23/9. Price, pair 17/11
Two pairs 35/6

C.S.M. 4. 3,000 Pairs IRISH LINEN SHEETS. A good medium quality of bleached linen sheets. Will wash excellently. Barker's usual standard quality. Hand drawn thread hemstitched. 70inx.3yd. Sale Price, per pair 15/9
Two pairs 31/6
90in.x3yd. Sale Price, pair 21/9

Unillustrated

C.S.M. 6—500 dozen OLD BLEACH PURE LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS. Heavily reduced in price. Finished pretty damask border. Size: 24x40 in. Usual Price 3/11
Sale Price 2/9½
Sale Price, per dozen, 33/-

C.S.M. 5. Great New Purchase after enormous success of last offer! CREAM LINEN PILE TURKISH BATH SHEETS AND TOWELS at less than cost of production. An ideal friction towel and a quality that will wear for years. Towels, size: 20x43 in. Sale Price, each..... 2/11½
Per dozen, for 30/-

W.S.C. 2056—BATH SHEETS of same quality, size: 56x64 in. Sale Price, each 14/11
Two for 29/6

C.S.M. 8—1,000 dozen FINE QUALITY OLD BLEACH LINEN PILLOW CASES. These are finished with a new embroidery cord stitch in place of the usual hemstitch. A most practical and delightful pillow case, and an outstanding bargain. Size 20x30 in. Price, each 3/11½
Six for 23/6

C.S.M. 7. "KENBAR" (Regd.) WHITE TURKISH TOWELS of superior heavy quality, made specially for Barkers on huge contract terms and sold by Barkers at low prices to help to increase production. No. 1 size: 24x48in. Sale Price, each 1/9½
Per dozen for 21/-
No. 2, 27x52 in., each.....2/3½
Per dozen, for 27/-
No. 3, 30x54in., each 2/6½
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APPEALED CASES GIVE CONCERN TO DRY OFFICIALS

Enforcement Agencies Testify to Difficulties in Getting Convictions

Some of New England's courts are looked upon as open doors to freedom for liquor law violators.

This opinion, held by many state and local law enforcement agents, is now sustained by prominent federal authorities in New England. Briefly, this means that liquor convictions are often extremely difficult to obtain, particularly in upper courts where guilt or innocence is determined by juries.

Those engaged in the enforcement of prohibition in New England affirm that the liquor law violator "knows his courts" and will appeal a sentence of the lower courts whenever he can hope for freedom or a more lenient sentence before a judge or juries of the superior courts.

Following this clue, it has been found that courtrooms, which are flooded with appealed liquor cases, in most instances provide reasons for these appeals. That is, they have been known to be easy on those who are engaged in the sale, manufacture and distribution of intoxicating liquors.

Integrity of Judges

In no instance did any authority wish to reflect discredit on the general reputation for integrity of New England judges, as a whole. It was pointed out that the experience of Massachusetts' Suffolk County, for instance, testifies to the efficient work that is being done by most judges, who serve as the sole dispensers of justice in the lower courts. There, eight out of ten liquor case defendants in the lower courts are found guilty.

Federal authorities see no disposition on the part of liquor dealers to push their cases into the upper courts unless they feel reasonably assured of acquittals because, if found guilty, they must pay lawyers' fees in addition to a fine. In other words, they take no long chances.

That something is awry in the upper courts of Suffolk County was complained of by one juror, it is said, who declared that he sat out his term on the bench while 20 liquor cases, one after the other, were pronounced "not guilty" by the court. Yet, the fact was emphasized that these cases had all been held guilty by judges in the lower courts.

Particular significance was attached to the statement by prohibition administrators that the apparent conditions in certain courts should not deter the innocent from appealing their cases if declared guilty in a lower court. The authorities made haste to add, however, that not once in their experience have they known of an instance where an innocent person was charged guilty. The complex conditions surrounding liquor cases in the courts, they explained, make it practically impossible for anyone who is innocent to be adjudged guilty. But these conditions do afford loopholes, they added, for many who are guilty to escape.

Became Alarmed

What can be accomplished by sincere officials is illustrated by the experience of a judge who became alarmed at the growing number of appealed liquor cases in his court and took steps to meet the situation. He called before him all those who had appealed their convictions in the lower court one hour before each session and warned them that, if found guilty, he would deal severely with them. The experiment proved a success. Appeals were withdrawn and soon were almost entirely eliminated. That this court has since had little trouble with appealed liquor cases is accepted as indicative of the integrity of judges in the municipal courts.

But have these problems and others encountered in the enforcement of prohibition in New England lessened the ardor of federal agents? Emphatically—no, is the reply. They express firm conviction that progress is being made toward draining the liquor supply at its source and in curbing the activities of the so-called "big fellows," who operate in the background of the liquor picture.

To strike more effectively at the liquor situation, more barbs in the law relating to first offenders are advised by these authorities. The clang of the prison door is the strongest deterrent to liquor sales, they assert. They question the deterring effects of fines unless these fines are sufficiently high to make the liquor business unprofitable, which is not often the case.

If imprisonment could be made the penalty for the first offenders in violating the sales provision of the prohibition law, speakeasies could be more readily squelched, it is asserted. The speakeasy proprietor has several avenues of escaping detection. One is to hire, at a substantial wage, a worker on the premises to "take the rap," as they call it, if a court case transpires. The deeds are made out to this worker and his name used in all business transactions. He goes to court instead of the proprietor who, after paying $50 to $100 fine, looks around for another accomplice while he maintains his undercover activities.

Jail for First Offenses

Imprisonment for first offenses would curb this practice, it is declared, for it would be difficult to find workers who would do jail terms for the proprietors. Moreover the practice of changing names would be halted, it is explained. To stop speakeasy operations, the authorities declare that they must get the proprietor behind the bars or, at least, padlock the premises upon which he works. The help of landlords is being solicited to attain this end.

The speakeasy is described as a veritable stronghold, with barred windows, double-barred doors and a list of regular customers. The regular customers are those who form the bulk of the small bootleggers who distribute liquor to the men on the street. The inconvenience of getting into these "forts," while it hampers the police in securing evidence for court convictions, takes the speakeasy out of the class of the former saloon, the open door of which lured many of those who now turn their week's wages over to their families regularly, officials declare.

Although there are problems confronting the agents in securing injunctions against speakeasies, more than 50 were closed in New England in the year ending June 1, 1931. The total of fines collected in the courts for the same period was $290,356.

In summarizing the activities of prohibition enforcement agencies in Massachusetts, a Boston police official, whose experience on the force goes back 20 years, declared that prohibition has rehabilitated the living conditions of hundreds of Massachusetts families and no reasonable comparison can be drawn between the improved levels of today and those prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Cases of violence springing out of the use of intoxicants, which called a patrolman off his beat sometimes as many as a dozen times in a night during the open saloon days, have been almost totally wiped out in the Boston section, he stated. And in the poorer sections, the children are much better dressed since prohibition went into effect and the fathers have more new overcoats, he concluded.

Machine to Break Down Atom Shown

A machine capable of storing more than 1,000,000 volts of electricity, making possible experiments relating to the transmutation of the elements and the utilization of atomic energy through the breaking down of the atom, was operated at the alumni dinner of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Saturday evening. The generator is an invention of Dr. Robert J. van de Graaf, research associate at Technology, and he plans to build a larger machine of the same type to develop at least 10,000,000 volts.

Another device shown was the Geiger counter, which, though already in use in research work, has never before been publicly demonstrated, it is said. This machine is remarkably sensitive in the field of radiation, and is used to detect feeble light beams of electrons and atoms.

A demonstration showing the uses of gamma rays was also given at the dinner by Prof. R. D. Bennett and Prof. B. E. Warren. This device, it is said, has important possibilities in the field of atomic research.

Registrar Urges Eye on Coasting

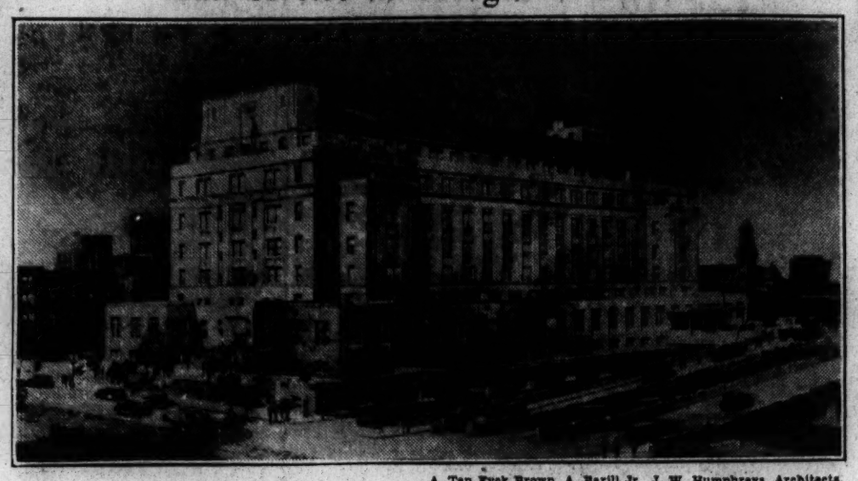
"Motorists—watch out for coasters!" This warning was sounded by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today, as the result of one coasting fatality and several other accidents caused by unwary motorists last week.

The Registrar also called attention to the need for strict police supervision over sections where children coast. Special streets or other suitable hillsides should be designated by the authorities, he said, where children can coast with reasonable safety.

Two other motor fatalities exemplified the folly of leaping off trucks without looking both ways and stepping off trolley cars with no thought for what might be coming down the road. The motorist is generally blamable in the latter instance, the Registrar stated.

Total fatalities for the week were nine, the same as in the preceding week and one more than in the corresponding week of last year. Sixty-seven persons were convicted last week for operating under the influence of liquor, 10 going to jail. There were 794 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 78 for driving after drinking and 335 for insurance cancellations.

Mail Service in Georgia to Benefit



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ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF HOW BUILDING WILL LOOK

ATLANTA MAKES READY TO GREET NEW POST OFFICE

Contract Let and Work Soon to Begin on $3,000,000 Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A contract has been let for the construction of the new post office, the cost of which will approximate $3,000,000. Work upon it will begin in the near future, it is stated. It will be, it is stated, one of the largest buildings of this character outside of Chicago and New York, and will contain approximately 230,000 square feet of usable area.

About 4700 lineal feet of belts will be installed, connecting with the conveyors in the tunnel and to all workrooms, which will give a complete installation of modern mail equipment of the electrically controlled type for mechanical mail handling.

The building will be nine stories and will include three mezzanines. A tunnel of about 500 feet in length beneath the street levels will connect with the mailing platforms at the terminal railway station. This tunnel will carry two conveyor belts for incoming mail and two for outgoing mail. Three heavy freight elevators and three high-speed passenger elevators are provided for.

All other governmental activities will be cared for in the three top floors, where quarters will be placed for the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor Departments. Loading and unloading platforms will be provided for trucks of approximately 500 lineal feet.

At the Atlanta post office 47 mails are received and 61 mails dispatched each day, in addition to seven cars of parcel post received each day. Atlanta will serve a postal population of 418,000. The have been designed distribution units to handle the present 114 letters per hour, with space for ample expansion as this service grows. There will be housed in the building as the working personnel approximately 825 post office employees, 260 employees in the railway mail service making a total of somewhere around 1095 people which added to the working force of other activities housed here also will bring the number up to about 1400.

It is stated that the new building will be built along rather different lines from those of the usual government buildings because the effect is to be secured in the outline and set-backs combined with the use of a fine interior material and a minimum of the customary architectural features or detail. The effect, it is stated, will be impressive and it is expected to add a significant and new touch to the city's sky line.

School Gives Out Jobs to 69 Persons

Contributions in jobs, not money, is the policy which is bringing mutual satisfaction to the North Bennet Street Industrial School and the scores of needy persons who appeal to this old North End institution for assistance.

"During the last nine weeks, the school has given jobs to 69 persons, with a total of 826 days distributed among self-respecting men and women in dire need of assistance," Mrs. Henry B. Bigelow, chairman of the unemployment committee, reports.

"We set them to work renovating our school building at 39 North Bennet Street, but are gradually extending the work to take care of needed repairs in other institutions and private dwelling where there is no money available for repairs," the unemployment director went on. Mrs. Bigelow points out that the continuation of the repair project depends entirely upon public contributions. Every dollar contributed in turn contributes jobs to unemployed workers, says Mrs. Bigelow.

SALE OF LABRADOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Details of a reported offer of the sale of Labrador to Canada have been requested from the Government by Mr. Joseph Mercier, Liberal, of Laurier-Outremont.

World's Problems Called Peace And Monetary System

"The problem is not overproduction but underconsumption; there is no real overproduction and there will not be any until every Zulu in Africa lives like an American millionaire," is the way Lieut.-Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy of the British Navy treated the problem of overproduction at the Ford Hall Forum last evening. His subject was, "Will Civilization Crash?"

"The two great problems facing the world now—avoidance of war and the securing of a more efficient monetary system—are both caused by nationalism gone mad," he said. "Fear of war makes nations attempt to be self-sufficient, which is now impossible. Nations are blockading themselves more completely than any foreign navies ever could by their high and mounting tariff walls. Fear and extreme nationalism are causing a race for armaments that is impoverishing all the world although there is now more real wealth—more means of producing—than ever before."

National economic policies based on fear must go, he said. "The individual nations are all too small to be administered economically. Economics is too big for any frontiers.

"The recent trouble in China is a stimulus to disarmament rather than a deterrent," he continued. "A far more effective weapon to stop trouble than force of arms is the economic boycott. A Government could afford to reimburse its traders who lost by such a boycott.

"The problem of international exchange," he said, "is the present lack of a stable bill of exchange. One must be set up that is based on no metal because metal fluctuates so widely in value. Gold has varied 40 per cent in the last five years. A bill of exchange based on the real worth of forty or fifty necessary commodities, as determined by the average over a period of years, would work."

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy believes that the old, narrow nationalism must be supplanted by a friendly, coöperative internationalism before the problems of armaments, overproduction and an inefficient monetary system can be finally solved. "The world," he said, "is a unit and arbitrary economic boundaries must go."

New England Dry Leaders to Meet

State coöperation in law enforcement, methods of practical politics in regard to electing dry officials and the call for dry planks and dry candidates in the forthcoming political campaigns, will be among the subjects discussed at a two-day conference of New England dry leaders interested in prohibition problems.

The conference will be held at the Hotel Statler in Boston Feb. 16 and 17 and is one of 25 instituted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in various cities. Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., will be in charge of the conference here.

Among the scheduled speakers are Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins of Ann Arbor, Mich., special representative of the national W. C. T. U.; Mr. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island and Dr. Richard C. Cabot of the Harvard Medical School.

BAKER VISITS ORTIZ RUBIO

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. Newton D. Baker, former United States Secretary of War, and Mrs. Baker were received by President Ortiz Rubio for a half hour's informal chat at Chapultepec Castle, Saturday.

BECK DECLARES FEDERAL TAXES RUNNING WILD

Sees Too Much Power in Authorizing Levies for Common Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The danger in "unbridled taxation" by the Federal Government, in the assumption by Congress that the constitutional provision authorizing levies for the common defense and "general welfare" is a charter of unlimited power, was stressed by Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, before the National Republican Club on Saturday.

Mr. Beck was one of three to speak at the meeting, which was the last of a series of winter luncheon discussions. The subject was taxation. The two other speakers were Representative Ruth B. Pratt (R.) of New York and Dr. Thomas E. Adams, professor of political economy at Yale University.

Mr. Beck envisaged the growth of state socialism, out of what he declared was an exercise of tax powers by Congress contrary to the purposes of the makers of the Constitution.

The provisions that revenue bills should originate in the House and direct taxes be apportioned in proportion to population had been nullified, he contended, because no levies or appropriations were possible without Senate consent and under the Sixteenth Amendment taxation of incomes without apportionment was authorized.

Mrs. Pratt said that the additional revenues needed by the Government to balance the budget as soon as possible could "not be secured merely by increasing the surtax rates on the present group of taxpayers," and quoted figures to show "how dangerously narrow" was the income tax base on which rested the country's "most important source of revenue." Out of 45,000,000 citizens gainfully employed in 1928 and 1929, she said, only 2,500,000, or about one family in 12, knowingly contributed anything to the federal exchequer.

Dr. Adams held that the "enormous consumption of luxuries and nonessentials" by the American people "indicates that there is still a great capacity to bear taxes." He voiced the belief that the proposed levies on some of the lower groups were too low.

Russia Declared Changing Policy

"Russia has shifted the emphasis from the machine to the man. More attention is now being given to raising the general standard of living and less to the class war," was the opinion expressed by Prof. Bruce Hopper of Harvard in his talk on "Is Russia an Economic Menace?" at the Old South Forum yesterday afternoon.

"The high pressure of the Five-Year Plan was too much for the Russian people," said Professor Hopper, "so the Soviet is going to progress more slowly and consolidate its gains. Great inducements will be offered young people who will take a course of training to become skilled workers. There is now a great shortage of skilled labor to operate the huge industrial plants.

"As a further incentive to skilled workers the wages of that class have been raised 30 per cent or more, while the retail prices are lowered 30 per cent by law. Also there is an increasing supply of consumers' goods in Russia, so the former shortage is largely dissipated. There is much construction of modern apartment houses to replace antiquated housing facilities."

In speaking of peace, Professor Hopper said that Russia joined the rest of the world in wanting it, but Moscow wants to achieve peace by removing class friction, while Geneva seeks peace by removing friction among nations. One would have a reckoning among states and the other a reckoning among classes.

"Russia is not an economic menace," concluded Professor Hopper. "It has so much work to do in improving its own economic condition that it cannot now threaten any other economic system."

First 'Snow Train' Of 1932 Takes 1631 To New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, N. H., Feb. 8—If there was one of the 1631 winter sport fans coming here yesterday on the first 1932 "Snow Train" of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which included four sections of 11 cars each, who didn't get satisfying enjoyment from his trip, he could not be found up to a late hour last night. Conditions had been against the lovers of winter sports this year, but yesterday made up for the past and the day was perfect, with snow scenery never better.

As early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the concourse of the North Station was filled with people laden with bulky packs, skis, toboggans, snowshoes, skates and sleds. Color was added to the throng by the winter outfits of the girls. Red, green, brown and orange predominated. An unusual feature of this year's snow train was a compartment in the baggage car, which contained all kinds of winter sports equipment for hire.

The 150 miles from Boston to this hamlet located at the entrance to Franconia Notch, was covered by the speedy Pacific type locomotives in less than 4 hours. And it was a gala day for the townspeople of Lincoln, who turned out en masse to show the visitors a real country welcome. Pungs and trucks filled with straw were hired for trips up into the flume by way of the Old Man of the Mountain, giving many their first opportunity to see the mountains in their winter garments. Experienced guides, placed at the Flume through the efforts of Mr. C. T. Bodwell of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, showed several parties through the New Hampshire wonderland, more beautiful in winter than in summer.

For those who wanted to ski, there were plenty of high and low hills; for those who wanted to skate, there were ponds; for those who wanted to hike, there were winding trails that led into woods and across stone-walled fields.

Just as the evening star glimmered faintly then brightly in a high western sky, the lantern of the brakeman waved and the hand of a veteran engineer moved. So the trains departed, and all was again quiet in this White Mountain village.

OLAYA OPPOSES DEBTS HOLIDAY FOR COLOMBIA

Nation Able to Pay and Must Guard Credit, He Declares

By the United Press

BOGOTA, Colombia — President Olaya Herrera is determined not to declare a moratorium on Colombia's foreign debts notwithstanding the fact this country is hard hit by the world trade drop.

No country, President Olaya Herrera declared in a statement issued jointly with the Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Señor Esteban Jaramillo, should default on its foreign obligations if it wishes to protect future credit arrangements.

Colombia is one of the few Latin-American countries which has experienced neither a revolution nor an acute financial crisis during the last two years. Observers here attribute this to the executive judgment displayed by President Olaya Herrera since he took office in 1930. The Chief Executive followed a program of reducing government expenditures as revenues from export and import taxes declined. This year's budget was fixed at $35,000,000, reduction of $10,000,000 from 1931. Unless economic conditions suddenly become very much worse, the Government will easily have sufficient revenue to take care of the budgetary requirements, which include the servicing of the national foreign debt.

"Even disregarding financial ethics, which is something no Government with a clear regard for its mission can do," the President's statement said, "it is an indisputable fact that Colombia, if she is to guard her future, must make every effort within her power to fulfill honorably all obligations contracted with her creditors. This should be done for the simple reason that if the country desires to progress, to develope her natural resources, to elevate the standard of living and to occupy the position she should among the nations of the continent she must be able to obtain foreign credit in the near or far future, and this cannot be done easily, even though the financial world returns to normalcy. But, in order to obtain this credit, Colombia must be able to show that she has made every effort to meet her obligations in the past despite the crisis."

The services on the consolidated foreign debt and the bank debt, which is guaranteed by the Government, President Olaya Herrera pointed out, total only 15 per cent of the $35,000,000 budget. The Government can easily meet such a small demand, he said.

"It is a well-known fact," the President declared, "that no country ever attempts to impose a moratorium except when the meeting of service and funding charges on its foreign debt involves an almost complete paralization of public services. The amount required annually to meet our obligations on the consolidated foreign debt is $3,877,000, which will necessitate only 11 per cent of our 1932 revenues. The amount needed for the bank debt is $1,600,000, making a total of 15 per cent of the 1932 budget, which is far from being unsupportable."

Colombia, like many other Latin-American republics, is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange. Decreased exports have affected the amount of exchange available. The Government has already lowered its gold backing of the peso to 40 per cent. The legal limit is 30 per cent.

Tech Scholarship Of $500 Announced

A scholarship of $500, providing first year tuition in the department of building construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been established by the New England branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, Mr. Leonard C. Wason, chairman of its educational committee, announced today.

The scholarship is offered, Mr. Wason said, in the belief that specially trained engineers of exceptional ability will have a marked effect upon the future of the building industry by improving methods and reducing waste.

In addition to the full tuition for the first year, the scholarship also provides employment for the student by a member of the associaton for three years after his graduation with the degree of bachelor of science in building construction. It will be awarded annually for five years beginning next fall. Applications must be made to the department of building construction at Technology before May 2 of each year.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Gardens of Marrakesh

MOST of the enchanted gardens of Morocco have been made with great labor and love; but Marrakesh—the southern town—lies in the center of a great oasis, a fertile country, and round about its walls stretch vast natural gardens. One may go out for miles in any direction and drive under groves of orange trees, avenues of palms and olive trees with young green corn growing at their feet. There are acres of roses, great silent pools, vast spaces inclosed in crumbling walls. There are arched pavilions where bygone Sultans took their pleasure, desolated courts which were once alive with the patter of bare feet, dancing and the jangling of the gold and silver rings round slender ankles.

The Aquedal seemed to me the most beautiful garden of them all. Its long groves of trees are so arranged that the inclosing walls are not seen until one is actually beneath them. One passes through a gateway and enters a forest of orange trees, lit with golden lanterns and heavy with the scent of blossom. Wandering about under the trees, apparently untended except for the shapeless bundle of rags, are tiny cattle, those miniature black and brown velvet herds of the south They gaze at you with their placid eyes as you pass. As the wheels of the carriage crunch on the gravel, clouds of fluttering white wings arise; not doves, these, but something even whiter, the Fausse Egrets, or the small Ibis, than which I know no more beautiful bird. It flies with its head thrown back and showing a grace of its own.

Driving along under the deep arches of the trees, the sun shines through the leaves in a green haze, giving an impression of translucent water, from which one comes to the surface only when one arrives at the edge of the lake itself—a placid stretch of water that reflects the rosy summer palace of Moulai Hassan, crumbling into decay and given over to flowers and birds.

Few people come here now, and I climbed the broken stairs in a dream, ascending to the flat roof where tiny flowers pushed up between the stones, making a carpet of many colors, the design of which was too intricate for even Arab craftsmen to copy.

Although the roof of this summer palace of the Aquedal is not high, it is a bewildering vista that rolls away before one's eyes! A great sea of orange trees and olive groves washes its very walls and stretches away into the far distance till it is lost in the purple mist that lies about the feet of Atlas, veiling their grandeur lest mortals should be afraid. Above this, mist glittering peaks rise like spears into the sky, "striking the Sultan's turret with a shaft of light," as the Eastern poet says, and holding one's eyes in an ecstasy of enchantment.

You gaze across miles of restful green to the cold heights of inaccessible snow, so incredible in this land of blazing sun. Truth and legend have here joined hands, creating a picture which holds them both; so unusual that the mind comes but slowly to the full realization of what is before it.

Yet another garden, the Minara, lies to the west of Marrakesh, but this is a far more formal place. Its groves are mainly of olive trees, and it has none of the magic of the Aquedal; but it, too, has its pool of water in the center and a small pavilion, from the terrace of which one looks across to the city almost invisible behind its walls. Only the towers of the minarets rise above its flat roofs. On the other side of the pavilion there is a small private garden, scented with lemons and roses, and from whose gate a cascade of jasmine falls upon the intruder.

Outside the northern walls of the city lies the Palmerie, the remains of that great natural oasis where Marrakesh now stands. Here one can drive up and down the natural palm groves, watching the natives watering their flocks and herds at the numerous streams, transporting oneself, if one will, into the pages of ancient life.

Yet one more celebrated garden at Marrakesh is that of the Mamounia, which was a garden long before the palace was built there. The Sultan, Mohammed - Ben - Abdallah, made it for his favorite son, Mamoun, and laid it out with that careful selection as to site and design which seems the gift of all Eastern gardeners. It lies at the extreme edge of the city; its palace is now indeed the last house of residence within the walls, for the walls of the city themselves divide it from the plain beyond and, if one climbs these crumbling old ramparts, one has a long vista across the plain toward the northwest. Here the natives are exercising their horses, here little trains of heavily-laden donkeys come in with stone from the Atlas. Clouds of dust proclaim the advancing caravans; and, as they draw nearer, one sees the swinging gait of the camels, their strange long shadows moving across the baked earth.

One turns from this view and gazes at the garden lying inside at one's feet. There were the usual groves of orange and olive trees, with roses and violets beneath them, and covered walks by the side of running water. Seats and arbors are now placed about the garden, striped umbrellas sheltering comfortable chairs, and little tables; but one can imagine it as it first was, without anything but the trees and flowers, the butterflies and the birds, the rose leaves like crimson snow on the paths, the fallen oranges lying golden in the grass.

ELEANOR ELSNER.

A House Party of Long Ago

The little group of earnest thinkers spent at Eartham a long-remembered space of cordial intimacy. We may recall them from the past: the handsome mature Miss Seward, in her rustling silks, flowing tissues, and lace headdresses; the truly good-hearted Mr. Hayley, his face revealing his eagerness to promote the well-being of others. . . . Mr. Romney, suspicious of the world in general, but finding here a transient repose; the chattering and giggling Mrs. Hayley, meaning well, but unable to restrain her tongue. . . .

There was a constant murmur (broken by the shrill laugh of Mrs. Hayley) about literature and music and art. Miss Seward and Hayley were born readers, who had spent all their lives among books, which were as vital to them as persons. Romney, an almost illiterate man, knew little, in the academic sense, except his own art, to which he commonly gave every waking moment. He had traveled much, however, and had met many people of rank and power. He had ideas, and he could discourse with unexpected eloquence when he was roused. The endless discussions of the others may have bored him at times; but he could always turn to his sketching and his study of light and shadow. He allowed himself to be enticed from his crayons and colors, to walk about the carefully landscaped gardens of the villa, and share the chat or banter of Hayley and the ladies.

Inside the house, there were dallyings over the bard's collections of books and portraits and *objets d'art*, to which Romney, grateful for friendship, had contributed perhaps too generously. There were solid British meals served on the faultless mahogany and Wedgwood of the day. . . .

Miss Seward, says Hayley, was a lady whom Romney "greatly admired for her poetical talents, for the sprightly charms of her social character, and for the grace of a majestic person." During her sojourn at Eartham, the Bard informs us, "the pen of Hayley, and the pencil of his friend Romney were most cheerfully employed in delineating her various endowments." How many portraits of the Swan were begun or finished during her stay has never been made quite clear. Romney was in the habit of beginning pictures with great enthusiasm and then throwing them aside, never to be completed. Hayley succeeded in getting a finished portrait of Miss Seward which he hung in his library, and on which he, of course, wrote verses. . . .

Miss Seward stayed six weeks at Eartham, and departed reluctantly from this congenial house, where flattering attentions attested her genius (as she would have said), as well as her good manners and good looks. Like the true swan, she burst into song before she went. Her poem, which may be read in her collected *Works*, is entitled, "To William Hayley, Esq. On Leaving Eartham, his seat in Sussex, Sept. 1782."—MARGARET ASHMUN, in "The Singing Swan, an Account of Anna Seward."

Courtesy of the Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey

Woman and Child: From a Painting by Mary Cassatt

ONE is able usually to secure much information about Mary Cassatt's pictures: where they were painted, who owned them and who posed for them. But this information is wanting in the fine canvas of "Woman and Child," which now belongs to the Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey. As it does not possess the simplicity or assured technique of her later works, one surmises that it is one of her earlier paintings. The subtle charm which always pervades Mary Cassatt's pictures is here expressed in a large degree. It is compelling and fascinating, but one is not quite able to define its charm.

The mauve frock of the woman, with its intimation of striped gauze, contrasts strikingly with the simple treatment of the boy's dark blouse. There is a strange forceful diagonal line in this picture which the artist has handled with rare skill; just the dark foliage behind the woman's head—then in line with these the boy's head and figure, his somber costume balancing the foliage. Like counterpoint in music, an artist usually balances one diagonal with another. Mary Cassatt has not employed this expedient, but has arrested the too strong movement of the diagonal with the well-defined horizontal of the shore line and the perpendicular of the bare sapling.

One is always so lost in the beautiful laying on of pigment in this artist's work that one seldom gives much heed to detail; however, in this canvas, one is particularly attracted to the human pose of the woman's hand as it caresses and slightly indents the boy's round cheek.

Waarom Getwijfeld?

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

OP EENE door den storm opgezweepte zee waren de discipelen dapper tegen den wind in aan het roeien, toen zij Jezus tot hen zagen komen wandelende op de woedende baren. De onstuimige Petrus verliet het schip en trachtte op het water te wandelen, den Meester tegemoet; doch toen hij de kokende en door den storm opgezweepte golven zag, werd hij door vrees bevangen en begon hij te zinken. Onmiddellijk greep de immer-helpende en lankmoedige Meester zijne hand en sprak: „Gij kleingeloovige, waarom hebt gij gewankeld?" Twijfel wordt omschreven als onzekerheid, besluiteloosheid. Het is een weifelen tusschen twee meeningen; een zich afvragen welken van twee wegen te volgen. Petrus weifelde tusschen vertrouwen in God en het waangeloof, dat de stof noodig zou zijn om hem op te houden.

Hoe geheel anders was de houding van Jezus! Toen de menigte van honger dreigde om te komen en hem gezegd werd dat er slechts vijf broden en twee visschen waren, weifelde hij niet bij de keuze van hetgeen hem te doen stond, maar sprak: „Brengt mij dezelve hier,"—en de menigte werd gespijzigd. Hij wandelde op het water, stilde den tegenwind en de woedende golven, en niet alleen dit, —maar onmiddellijk nadat de discipelen hem in het schip opgenomen hadden, bevonden zij zich aan de overzijde van de zee van Galiléa. Jezus erkende, dat substantie, veroorzaking en wet geestelijk zijn, en „waar hij kwam, genas zijn hand". Zijne machtige werken werden verricht door een volkomen ontwikkeld begrijpen van God, Geest. Dit begrijpen hield geen twijfel of vrees in, geen wikken of wegen omtrent de almacht en goedheid van God.

Hoe vaak zijn wij ontsteld, als tegenwind of dwaling weerstand schijnen te bieden aan ons streven naar vrede en harmonie, en dat ijdel willen maken, en stormen van waangeloof schijnbaar woeden. In onze benauwdheid roepen wij mogelijk tot God om hulp, en gelooven wij tegelijkertijd dat de disharmonie en moeilijkheden macht hebben ons in een afgrond te laten verzinken en ons te verpletteren. Wij weifelen tusschen vertrouwen in God en geloof in de stof, of tusschen het begrijpen dat God almachtig is en het geloof dat stoffelijkheid macht heeft en iets teweeg kan brengen. Zulk eene wankelende houding is minder veilig, zoo dat mogelijk ware, dan zich geheel op de stof te verlaten; daarom is het van het grootste belang het Eerste Gebod te gehoorzamen: „Gij zult geene andere goden voor mijn aangezicht hebben", geen andere macht of gemoed te erkennen dan het goddelijke, en algeheel te vertrouwen in almachtig Gemoed. Eene halfslachtige houding is nooit veilig, daar zij geen steun, geen vastheid of bestendigheid kan hebben. Op bladzijde 107 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schreef Mary Baker Eddy: „Alleen door zich algeheel op Waarheid te verlaten, kan wetenschappelijke genezings-macht verwezenlijkt worden."

Algeheel geloof in God is noodzakelijk voor de toepassing van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap), en van dezen regel mag niet afgeweken worden. Voor wij echter dit geloof, dat bergen verzet, waarlijk besitten, en Gods alzijn, goedheid en immer-tegenwoordigheid ten volle aantoonen of bewijzen, moeten wij gaan begrijpen, dat Hij oneindige Liefde, Waarheid, Geest is. Wij moeten weten, dat Hij almachtig is. Dan wast geloof tot verzekerdheid, en hoop wordt verwezenlijking. Wij zijn dan niet bevreesd om het scheepske van bouwen op de stof te verlaten en onze voeten te zetten op de woedende golven van de aanspraken der dwaling. Als wij ons afwenden van geloof in de stof en in elke zoogenaamde sterfelijke macht en ons vertrouwen algeheel stellen op God, vinden wij veiligheid, steun, voorziening, die immer daar geweest zijn, waar God is,—dus overal. Waar een bewijsbaar begrijpen van God heerscht, is harmonie nooit afwezig.

In de krachtige verklaring (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, blz. 293) : „Het weten dat alle dingen mogelijk zijn bij God, sluit vrees buiten," geeft Mrs. Eddy het volmaakte middel om de verwarring en ellende van elken smartelijken toestand te vernietigen. Als twijfel en zijne metgezellen—vrees, bezorgdheid, angst, buiten gesloten zijn, wordt bevonden dat harmonie en vrede, veiligheid en zekerheid aanwezig zijn. Als Christian Science de gedachte heeft opgeheven tot het punt waar de goedheid en almacht Gods gerealiseerd worden, kan ellende onmogelijk tot uiting komen. Kennis, gegrond op de verzekerdheid dat God volmaakte en immer-tegenwoordige Liefde is, sluit de voorloopers van smartelijke toestanden, namelijk vrees, twijfel en angst buiten. Het is gebrek aan vertrouwen dat ons weerhoudt den stap te nemen, die noodig is om de kusten van vrede weder te bereiken, het zijn onze twijfelingen die ons doen weifelen tusschen de onstandvastigheid van de stof en de standvastigheid van Geest.

Het begrijpen dat, waar God oppermachtig, eeuwig en immer-tegenwoordig is, „alle dingen mogelijk" zijn bij Hem, geneest ziekte, richt tafelen toe in de woestijn, schenkt rust aan hen, die vermoeid en belast zijn, en brengt eene groote stilte waar storm en lijden schenen te wezen. Het realiseeren dat God Liefde is, werpt de vrees uit, dat er werkelijk een vernietigend of verwoestend element, eene vernietigende of verwoestende werking zou bestaan; en als vrees uitgedreven is, verdwijnt de schijnmacht, welke zij beweerde te bezitten. Als de geestelijke waarheid dat God de eenige macht is, in het bewustzijn wordt opgenomen, worden stormen van dwaling gestild en de tegenwinden, welke beweerden vooruitgang tegen te houden en te verhinderen, tot zwijgen gebracht. Waarom dan getwijfeld?

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Why Doubt?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE disciples were valiantly rowing against a contrary wind on a tempest tossed sea when they saw Jesus coming to them walking over the troubled waves. The impetuous Peter left the ship and attempted to walk on the sea to meet the Master; but when he saw the tempest churning and lashing the waves about him, fear entered his thought and he began to sink. Immediately the ever helpful and patient Master caught him by the hand, and said, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" Doubt has been defined as uncertainty, indecision. It is a wavering between two opinions, a questioning which of two courses to pursue. Peter wavered between his trust in God and a belief that matter was necessary to sustain.

How different was Jesus' attitude! When the multitude seemed fainting with hunger and he was told there were only five loaves and two fishes available, he did not hesitate in his decision as to the course to pursue, but said, "Bring them hither to me" —and the multitude was fed. He walked on the water, quieted the contrary wind and boisterous waves; and, not only that, but immediately after the disciples had received him into the ship they found themselves at the other side of the Sea of Galilee. Jesus recognized that substance, causation, law, are spiritual, and so "the sick were healed, the hungry fed." His mighty works were accomplished through a perfectly developed understanding of God, Spirit. This understanding included no doubt or fear, no speculation or question as to the omnipotence and goodness of God.

So often, when contrary winds of error seem to resist and baffle efforts towards peace and harmony, and tempests of false beliefs apparently rage, we become alarmed. In distress we may cry out to God for help, and at the same time believe that the discord and inharmony have power to engulf or overwhelm. We hesitate between trust in God and faith in matter, or between the understanding that God is omnipotent and the belief that materiality has power and effect. Such a halting position is less safe, if that were possible, than to trust wholly in matter; hence, the importance of obeying the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," of recognizing no might or mind other than the divine, of trusting entirely in omnipotent Mind. A half-way position is never safe, since it can have no support, no fixity or permanence. On page 167 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized."

An inviolable rule of Christian Science practice is absolute faith in God. However, before we may properly have that faith which removes mountains and fully demonstrate or prove God's allness, goodness, and ever-presence, we must understand Him, as infinite Love, Truth, Spirit. We must know that He is omnipotent. Then faith grows into assurance, and hope becomes realization. We are not then afraid to step out of the ship of material dependence and to place our feet on the turbulent waves of error's claims. When we turn away from trust in matter and every so-called mortal power, and place our confidence entirely in God, we find safety, support, sustenance, which have always been where God is—everywhere. Where a demonstrable understanding of God reigns, harmony is never absent.

Mrs. Eddy, in the trenchant statement (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 293), "The knowledge that all things are possible to God excludes doubt," gives the perfect remedy for the destruction of turmoil and distress; in fact, of every disturbing condition. When doubt and its concomitants—fear, anxiety, worry—are excluded, harmony and peace, safety and security, are found to be present. When Christian Science has lifted thought to the point where God's goodness and omnipotence are realized, distress is impossible of manifestation. Knowledge, based on the assurance of God as perfect and ever present Love, excludes the forerunners of distressful conditions, namely, fear, doubt, anxiety. It is lack of faith which keeps us from taking the necessary step to regain the shores of peace, our doubts which make us waver between the instability of matter and the stability of Spirit.

The understanding that since God is supreme, eternal, and ever present "all things are possible" with Him, heals disease, spreads tables in the wilderness, and brings rest to the weary and burdened, a great calm where storm and distress had seemed to be. The realization that God is Love expels, or drives out, the fear that there is a real destructive or destroying element or agency; and when fear is driven out, the semblance of power it has claimed vanishes. When the spiritual truth that God is the only power is received into consciousness, tempests of error are stilled and contrary winds, which claim to resist and obstruct progress and harmony, are quieted. Then, why doubt?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Pioneering in Minnesota

Minnesota, with its thousands of lakes, its rich, rolling prairies interspersed with great hardwood forests, was in that day as well as in the seventies, when I first knew it, before the Big Woods had been so prosaically cut away, as beautiful a land as could be found in the whole United States. Anyone with half an eye for beauty coming from the rocky hills and scrubby woods of New England could hardly have refrained from going into ecstacies over the pictures it unfolded.

This was the land of promise now revealing itself at its best to David Humphrey. Its difficulties, its disappointments—the inevitable resistances of every new land to human occupation—these were in the future; its todays, as each day came, were glorious.

Now the summer's real business of pioneering and the settling of government land was to begin. The falls of the Cannon River, some fifteen miles into the Territory from Red Wing, the nearest landing on the Mississippi, were made headquarters for trips into the surrounding country. . . . Letters to Mrs. Seth King, running from June into August, 1855, tell the story. . . .

"We again took our course for Cannon Falls. This renowned place we found to consist of two log hotels and two cabins for private residences. A town is regularly laid out, and the rush here is great. Every day numbers are coming in and making claims anywhere in the vicinity, and it doubtless will soon be quite a town. There are two or three good water falls here, sufficient for a large amount of machinery.

"This *claiming* business is rather rich. The law requires that any man to hold one hundred sixty acres must build a house on it and live on it, make it his home, but does not require any particular length of time. The way the merchants, lawyers, and speculators take up claims and reside on them is amusing. For instance, last week Forward selected a location about two miles out. The law requires a house. A log cabin that had already been one home was bought for two dollars, the logs drawn onto the claim and put up in the form of a pen twelve feet square and six and a half high. A board roof and floor is required; they were borrowed of the next neighbor for a couple of days. One glass window must be had; it was lent by the landlord of the hotel. A door was necessary; it was brought two miles on our backs one evening, to be returned early the next morning. The cabin must be chinked and mudded. Fifteen minutes sufficed for that operation. The preëmptor must make it his home there; the landlady furnished provisions for two days' support. A witness to all this must needs be had; of course I accompanied him. Two nights we slept in our cabin on our prairie home, and two very comfortable nights they were. Forward thinks that 'be it ever so humble there is no place like home.' The third morning we took up our borrowed blankets, window and all fixin's and came in." —SETH KING HUMPHREY, in "Following the Prairie Frontier."

The Unseen Hills of Donegal

I have never walked the hills of Donegal, but that fact is not going to prevent my writing this. On the contrary, it is the reason why I am writing it; because now the hills are enshrined in my memory as Delectable Mountains, dimly seen and more than half imagined. Perhaps, if I actually went to Donegal, I should find its mountains fall short of the hills of my imagination.

Not that I do not want to go there. On the contrary, I mean to go the moment I get the chance; and that, too, increases the color of my imagined mountains by banishing the somber hues of frustration and might-have-been. No, they have now all the advantages of the seen and unseen, for I have seen them once—in the distance—a dark line in the romantic light of evening across a blue June sea. It is striking that they should predominate as they do in my memory of that day; because I came that afternoon along the Antrim coast road, and the judgment of some travelers is that the road is the second finest in Europe, the first being the Dolomitenstrasse.

It was, as I have said, a day of bright sunshine and early summer, with blue sky and blue sea; and, for the first thirty miles, the road ran from Larne close by the sea's verge with Ireland at its greeneat on the left, green uplands and fields and valleys of a freshness and vividness that the parched South could never equal. At the head of the bays were hamlets of white-washed cottages, with children playing on the beach, a stream running clear down to the sea, and sometimes a tiny stone harbor. Away across the water Scotland gleamed in the clear light, and the Mull of Kintyre stood boldly out of the water to guard the Clyde entrance. Then the road turned inland and climbed the hills over above the sea, grassy slopes where the wind sang in the coppices and sheep fed in the hollows; away to the left the glens opened out, revealing their wooded depths as the road mounted.

A wonderful road, surely. Yet what rises up in my mind, when I think of that day, are the hills of Donegal, seen across the water as the sun was setting.

Donegal! Could ever a name be sweeter, more musical? There is a lilting song about it, the tune of which I only half remember. If I knew the tune well, just as if I knew the mountains, probably I should not like it or them half as well. The Hills of Donegal stand over towards the broad Atlantic, in a country that always seems to me (not having seen it) so fascinating; a rugged, sparsely populated country where the seas roll in to break on the wild headlands from three thousand miles of open sea, where life moves slowly and simply and customs change little, where fairies and legends linger, where the stillness is broken only by the sea birds' plaintive cry and the music of the surf.

I am sure that, in the Hills of Donegal, there are upland hollows that always seem to be full of old music, strange circles on the grass, and brown streams that tinkle down the valleys to make deep pools and swirling rapids under the trees before they come to the sea, larks singing in the quiet sky, and all the other things that go to make up the intimate and peace-giving companionship of high places. I shall see and feel all these things when I go to Donegal; and for the present I am content to be able to visit them, whenever I choose, in fancy, and spread out that country behind the dark line of hills I saw that evening, just as I would have it, unspoilt and magical.

Do we not all treasure in our minds hills and forests and seas that we intend to visit some day, more wonderful than any we find when we go?

We do not imagine and treasure purely fairy kingdoms, because we know that we could never really visit them, and they are too insubstantial to please; we find some outline or corner of reality, and fill in our picture from that—some old picture that has hung in our home ever since we can remember, some book that lays its scene within sound of the thunder on a coral reef or in the deep shadow of an African forest, some far country that we glimpsed from a hilltop and then had to turn back, some traveler's tale that we heard over a winter's fire; or, above all, some old tune that has in it the sighing of the wind in the tree tops or the crying of the sea birds round a rocky islet. So I do not worry if I cannot go to see my Hills of Donegal this year, although, as I said before, I am determined to go some day.

B. T.-J.

Western Moonlight

The moonlight hangs along the sky,
Like great clusters of silvered wistaria
Drooping along the night,
And breathing a soft fragrance
Over the hills and shadowed places
Of the earth.
Softly, at intervals, a blossom falls,
And then, another;
Splintering the quiet of little sleeping pools
Into a silver discord of moonbeams.

ELIZABETH ELLEN LONG.

The Would-Be Journalist

My mother used to think I was a genius. It is a belief commonly entertained by mothers concerning their sons. My mother clung to the idea with extraordinary tenacity, and in the face of the most convincing evidence. I fear she rendered herself not a little unpopular by proclaiming her conviction to the other mothers of her acquaintance. But this was not the worst of the business. The serious thing was that she impressed her belief on me. . . .

One day I did write something I thought no editor could withstand. My piece was entitled "A Morning Reverie." It was a meditation on an old estate on the outskirts of London which was soon to fall a prey to the speculative builder. Into my composition, which I thought very beautiful, and which I wrote with very genuine, and perhaps excessive, emotion, I contrived to drag a passage from Ausonius. Not that I knew anything much about Ausonius, but it was a piece I remembered out of my Fox and Bromley's *Passages for Unseen Translation*, and I hoped that, Ausonius not being a hackneyed author, the editor might be impressed. He was. He returned my effusion in the stamped, addressed enveloped I enclosed. I sent it elsewhere. I kept on sending it. It returned every time with the regularity of a homing pigeon. Everybody in the house could identify the thud of it as it fell on the floor when the postman shoved it through the letter-box, and didn't trouble to go and pick it up. . . .

My prestige was at a terribly low ebb, for I had told everyone about it. However, I was destined to regain my position at a bound. I went on writing, but I had learnt prudence. I said nothing about it. At last, under the rubric of *"Nature Notes,"* a very touching, but exceedingly mendacious, description of how I used to go hunting the blackberry in Epping Forest, appeared in a halfpenny evening newspaper called *The Echo*. Going home that evening in the train, I looked round to see how many Echoes there were in the carriage. There was one. I scrutinized the owner. He did not look very intelligent. "Little does that fellow sitting there guess that the author of the blackberry article is here right opposite to him," said I to myself.

I did not contribute any more articles to *The Echo*. . . . But it was an honest *Echo*; it paid me fifteen shillings.

Some few months ago, I was rummaging among some old papers, when my eye lighted upon a long envelope addressed to me in my own handwriting. I picked it up and looked inside. It was the "Morning Reverie." Do you know, I can almost understand why those editors . . .—J. LEWIS MAY, in "The Path Through the Wood."

Air Impromptu

Hush thee, hush thee, I will sing
A song to send thee slumbering;
Light as petal, soft as wing
Of dove.
Hush thee, hush, my little love.

Sea foam, thistle, cherry flower,
Lend thy lightness for an hour,
Lend thy grace unto my song,
They shall not be needed long—
Be heeded long.

—JANET PIPER, in *The Lyric*.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STORM HOLDS UP BOBSLEIGH RACES

Men's Figure Skating Gets Under Way at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—A storm of snow and wind raging over the Adirondacks today forced postponement for a day of the two-man bobsleigh race, feature event of the fifth day of the 1932 winter Olympics.

The postponement left the day to the men figure skaters, who started their two-day competition on the indoor arena ice, the women's 500-meter speed-skating exhibition, two hockey games and the final of the men's 10,000-meter speed skating.

Gillis Grafstroehm of Sweden, defending Olympic champion, gave a good performance in the difficult "rockers" and "counters" as the men's figure skating opened. Karl Schafer of Austria, world's champion, got a great ovation as he took the ice.

As the field in the men's school figures worked through the first half of the day's prescribed exercises, completing the "rockers," "counters" and "change double three," It was the consensus of the experts that the old rivals, Schafer and Grafstroehm, were well out in front of the field.

Schafer, a dark, calm, confident young man from Vienna, was off to a brilliant start in the "rockers" and "counters," while Grafstroehm was obviously unsteady. His figures seemed too large and there was a trace of indecision in his graceful maneuvers.

Starting the difficult change double three, however, Grafstroehm improved tremendously and looked every bit the world champion as he glided about three circles he had made, reversing on one foot three times in each circle. His figures were about perfect in this movement.

Roger F. Turner, United States champion; Montgomery Wilson of Canada, Marcus Nikkanen, Finnish titleholder, all were impressive as they swept patiently through the somewhat drab maneuvers. They had a full day of this ahead of them, with the "three change three," "loop change loop," and "bracket change bracket."

No decision in either the school figures or the free skating figures will be announced until the close of this branch of the winter Olympic competition tomorrow night.

Seven judges peered intently as the champions of Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States skated in three sections of the indoor rink, with occasional 15-minute halts for the freezing of a new surface on the artificial ice.

Two Japanese, Kazuyoshi Oimatsu and Ryoichi Obitania, made unfortunate starts, with slight faults and near falls, marring each of the first two figures. Oimatsu did exceptionally well, however, on the "change double three."

The gayety and glamour of the Games reached a new high yesterday, as thousands of visitors from the surrounding countryside jammed this little village in the heart of the Adirondacks. There were only two hockey games on the program and the ruining of the second half of a 50-mile dog sled racing exhibition to entertain the visitors.

Canada, which is defending the Olympic hockey championship, handed Poland a thorough beating, 9 to 0, to complete its series of conquests over the three teams competing with the Dominion skaters for the title. In the evening the United States, only combination that had given Canada real opposition faced Germany and won, 7 to 0. The summaries:

CANADA		POLAND
Rivers, lw	rw	Ad. Kowalski
Monson, c	c	Sabinski
Lindquist, rw	lw	Marchewzyk
Henkel, ld	rd	Sokolowski
Sutherland, rd	ld	Al. Kowalski
Cockburn, g	g	Stogowski

Score—Canada 9, Poland 0. Goals—Rivers 2, Monson 2, Simpson 2, Malloy 2, Lindquist for Canada. Spares—Wise, Simpson, Malloy for Canada; Ludwiczyk, Matersk, Krygies for Poland. Referees—Lou Marsh, Canada; Donald Sands, United States.

UNITED STATES		GERMANY
Palmer, lw	rw	Joenecke
Chase, c	c	Ball
Everett, rw	lw	Herker
Anderson, ld	rd	Roemer
Garrison, rd	ld	Heinrich
Farrel, g	g	Leinweber

Score—United States 7, Germany 0. Goals—Palmer 3, Chase 2, Everett, Nelson for United States. Spares—Nelson, Bent, Cookman for United States; Strobie, Korff, Slevogt, Schfovettle for Germany. Referees—Lou Marsh, Canada; Donald Sands, United States.

The duel of Emile St. Goddard, youthful musher of Le Pas, Canada, and the veteran Alaskan, Leonhard Seppala, over the deep snow trials of the mountains ended late in the day with St. Goddard winning the 50-mile exhibition event by less than seven minutes. St. Goddard completed the race yesterday in total time for 50 miles of 4h. 23m. 12.5s. Seppala came in in 4h. 31m. 1.8s and Russick in 4h. 47m. 4.46s. St. Goddard's lead over Seppala after Saturday's lap was only 1m. 29s.

THREE YOUTHS STAR IN MILLROSE GAMES

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The figures tell the story of a determined pre-Olympic charge by America's track and field aces here over the week-end—two world indoor marks smashed and another tied.

Three youths—Gene Venzke, George Spitz and Emmett Toppino—unheard of nationally when the last Olympics were run off at Amsterdam in 1928, accounted for these brilliant performances.

Venzke, a formidable runner only since last year, flashed the Wanamaker mile of the Millrose A. A. games in 4m. 11 1-5s., shaving four-fifths of a second off the indoor mark held jointly by Paavo Nurmi and Joie W. Ray. It was the third best mile in track history, indoors or out. Surpassing it are the 4m. 10 2-5s. hung up by Nurmi outdoors in 1923 and Jules La Doumegue's universal standard of 4m. 9 1-5s. set at Paris last summer.

Spitz, America's chief hope for the high jump championship in the Olympics, bettered his own indoor record by five-eighths of an inch when he cleared the bar at 6ft. 7⅝in.

Toppino, rapidly developing into one of the greatest sprinters in the game, turned the 60 yards in 6.2s., equaling the record first set by Loren Murchison and since equaled by several others.

All three probably will be outstanding favorites in their specialties when the national indoor A. A. U. championships are held here Feb. 2. Toppino beat Ira Singer, the national 60-yard champion, among others on Saturday night.

Elizabeth Town & C. C. Wins Title

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C FINAL STANDING

NEW JERSEY GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Elizabeth T & C C	6	0	20	11	1.000
Montclair Ath C	2	4	20	22	.333
Essex C of Newark	2	4	17	24	.333
Short Hills Club	2	4	16	26	.333

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Elizabeth Town & Country Club won the championship of the New Jersey group of the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship yesterday afternoon, and also obtained the bye in the intergroup playoffs for the Metropolitan title by coming through the season undefeated. Its team defeated the seven of the Short Hills Club on the courts of the latter, 6 to 1.

The winners will now encounter the team successful in the first playoff, scheduled for this afternoon at the Columbia University Club, between Bayside Lawn Tennis Club and Yale Club, probably on the Monday following.

In the other match, Essex Club, on its home courts, defeated Montclair Athletic Club, 5 to 2, and left the three remaining contestants in the group in a triple tie.

ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 6, SHORT HILLS CLUB 1

J. R. De Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, 3—15, 15—13, 15—6.

W. A. Mackey, Elizabeth, defeated E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, 15—7, 18—16.

Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, defeated F. P. Stevenson, Short Hills, 13—15, 15—0, 15—6.

Houston Landis, Elizabeth, defeated H. V. B. McKeever, Short Hills, 15—9, 9—15, 15—9.

Samuel Bonnell, Elizabeth, defeated Lemuel Skidmore Jr., Short Hills, 15—12, 15—9.

P. W. Smith, Short Hills, defeated F. J. McCarthy, Elizabeth, 16—6, 15—8.

J. K. Leeds, Elizabeth, defeated A. P. Monroe, Short Hills, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12.

ESSEX CLUB 5, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 2

Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated F. G. Charshee, Montclair, 15—6, 3—15, 15—11.

H. M. Shanley, Essex, defeated A. G. Sidman, Montclair, 15—13, 15—13.

E. V. L. Marshall, Montclair, defeated Irving Riker, Essex, 15—8, 15—9.

Carl Good, Essex, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 15—12, 16—18, 15—8.

F. C. Vehslage, Essex, defeated W. W. Cole, Montclair, 15—1, 15—13.

C. Crests, Montclair, defeated C. B. Lawrence, Essex, 15—10, 9—15, 17—14.

Alfred Joyce, Essex, defeated C. Neare, Montclair, 15—17, 18—16.

Fourth Straight For Green Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8—Dartmouth College remained at the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing by defeating Yale University, 37 to 24, for the Green's fourth straight league victory. Jacob K. Edwards '34 and Benjamin D. Burch '32, were the stars for Dartmouth, both men entering the game late and helping overcome a Yale lead of 11 to 8 at half time. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		YALE
Stangle, Burch, Smart, lf	rg	Reese, Howe, Dickson
McCall, Edwards, rf	lg	O'Neil, Saner
Mackey, Prince, c	c	O'Connell, Conwall
Kramer, Miller, lg	rf	McGowan, Larsen
Kraszewski, Stangle, rg	lf	Nikkel

Score—Dartmouth College 37, Yale University 24. Goals from floor—Burch 6, Edwards 5, Kramer 2, Mackey, Kraszewski for Dartmouth; Nikkel 3, McGowan 3, Saner 2, O'Neil for Yale. Goals from foul—Mackey 2, Kramer, Prince, Edwards, McCall, Burch for Dartmouth; Nikkel 2, O'Connell 2, Saner, Reese for Yale. Referee—Tobey. Umpires—Young and Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—The Columbia University quintet, for the last two years champion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, moved into second place in the standing Saturday night by defeating University of Pennsylvania, 39 to 23. Capt. Louis Bender '32, who has been out of the game for some time, returned to the Columbia lineup. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PENN
McCoy, Maroon, lf	rg	Walters, Riblett
Bender, Jones, Cummings, rf	lg	Tanseer, Brown
McDowell, Balloon, Jones, c	c	Ludwig, Kaufman, Kellett
Hodupp, lg	rf	Kelett, Kayer
Jones, Bender, Schwartz, rg	lf	Klempner, McDonald, Mazo

Score—Columbia 39, Pennsylvania 23. Goals from floor—McDowell 5, McCoy 4, Bender 4, Jones 3 for Columbia; Tanseer 4, Klempner, Kellett, Kayer, Brown for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Jones 4, Hodupp, McDowell, Bender for Coumbia; Klempner 2, McDonald, Mazo, Kellett, Kayer, Walters for Pennsylvania. Referee—Kinney. Umpires—Degnan and Kennedy.

MEXICANS WIN SECOND GAME

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Aztecas of Mexico City defeated the Pirrone All-Stars of Los Angeles in the second game of their baseball series here yesterday, 4 to 0. Rossell pitched brilliantly for the Mexicans, holding the visitors to seven scattered hits.

PERKINS WINS GOLF FINAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins Saturday duplicated his feat of last year and won the fifth annual golf championship of club champions by defeating C. Bayard Mitchell, Woodbury, N. J., 4 and 3, in the final match.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 29, Princeton 3.
Lehigh 24, Virginia M. I. 6.
Penn State 20, Syracuse 6.
West Point 26, M. I. T. 8.
Yale 19, Boys' Club 16.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 10, Princeton 7½.
West Point 16, Squadron A 4.
West Point Jr. 11, Norwich 5.
Yale 11½, Penn M. C. 11.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Colby 4, Bates 3.
Princeton 7, West Point 1.
Vermont 3, St. Michaels 1.
Yale 7, Dartmouth 4.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

New York 13, M. I. T. 3.
West Point 9, Columbia 8.
Yale 9, Annapolis 8.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 42, New York 12.
Springfield 28, Temple 28.
West Point 35, McGill 1.

BAKER ELECTED OVER GIBBONS

All Other Officers Are Renamed by U. S. Lawn Tennis Association

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8 (AP)—Sidestepping major controversies, the United States Lawn Tennis Association in annual convention here Saturday approved 1931 rankings, ratified the schedule of title tournaments as recommended by its executive committee and reelected its slate of national officers with one exception.

Definite instructions for the 1932 Davis Cup team were left to the executive committee's March meeting, although delegates generally expressed indorsement for the tentative plan to have the Davis Cup men pass up play at Wimbledon this year in favor of more concentrated practice on the French hard courts prior to the trophy matches.

Louis J. Carruthers, New York, was renamed to the presidency of the association without opposition, as were Harry S. Knox, Chicago, first vice-president; Joseph W. Ivy, Kansas City, second vice-president, and Walter M. Hall, New York, treasurer. Paul W. Gibbons, Philadelphia, national secretary, up for reëlection, was defeated by Lawrence Baker, Washington, who was nominated from the floor.

An East-West battle loomed for a time over playing surfaces for the title tournaments with the western association putting in a resolution to put the championship games on hard courts. But Walter M. Hall rose to a defense of the East's traditional "grass court circuit" and the resolution as finally adopted provided merely for a study of hard surfaces, "on which national title tournaments may be played." The study will be made by a committee named by President Carruthers and will be reported to the 1932 meeting.

Rankings were confirmed after representatives of the eastern association had been defeated in their attempt to have F. X. Shields placed below John W. Van Ryn and John H. Doeg. The action permanently ranked the first 10 players in this order: H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., George M. Lott Jr., F. X. Shields, John W. Van Ryn, John H. Doeg, Clifford S. Sutter, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Keith Gledhill, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and R. Berkeley Bell.

Confirmation of the nominating committee's selections on the women's rankings leave the players in this order: Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Mrs. L. A. Harper, Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Miss Mary Greef, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Miss Virginia Hilleary, Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr.

All major championship tournaments for 1932 are returned to the clubs which entertained them last year, except the national clay courts play, which will go to Memphis, Tenn., June 6-11. Other dates include:

West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, N. Y., women's singles championship, Aug. 15-20, and the men's and veterans' singles, Aug. 22-27; Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., national doubles; national intercollegiate, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., June 20-25; public parks championships, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15-20; Girls' hard-court championships, Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Calif., June 6-11; junior and boys' championships, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., Aug. 8-13; girls' grass-court championships, Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Penna., Sept. 5-10; junior and boys' indoor, place not decided, Dec. 26-Jan. 2; girls' indoor, Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, Mass., Dec. 26-31.

LADIES' CANADIAN SEXTETS PLAY TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 8 — University of Toronto and Queen's University, played a 2-all tie in the first game of the home and home, total goals to count series, for the Canadian ladies' intercollegiate hockey championship on Saturday, all four goals being scored in the first period. The two outstanding players were Miss F. Crooks of Toronto and Miss M. Mills of Queen's. The summary:

TORONTO		QUEENS
B. Fowler, J. Dow, lw	rw	M. Stewart, L. Ward
L. Thomson, M. Rous, c	c	J. Cameron, E. Collacut
D. Starr, B. Carter, rw	lw	G. Symmons, M. Chambers
E. Sanson, ld	rd	J. Nelson, M. Baker
F. Crooks, rd	ld	M. Mills
D. Lumley, g	g	L. McGregor

Score—Toronto 2, Queen's 2. Goals—F. Crooks for Toronto; M. Mills 2 for Queen's. Referee—H. Thompson, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods.

HOEY WINS SNOWSHOE RACE

MONTREAL, Feb. 8 (AP)—Finishing a good third in Sunday's short lap from Montreal east to the finish line at Lafontaine Park, Frank Hoey of Montreal repeated last year's triumph in the 200-mile Quebec-to-Montreal snowshoe Marathan, the race began last Sunday. August Fager of Ashtabula was second in the race, a little more than 15 minutes behind Hoey in elapsed time and Johnny Coco of New York was third, another four minutes back. Hoey's time for the 200-mile grind was 26h. 16m. 1s. Morris Richman of New York, who led for yesterday's lap in 1h. 7m. 45s., took ninth place in the race, with an elapsed time of 28h. 33m. 25s., and Sammy Richman, the only other runner from the United States who finished, was twelfth, among the 19 who completed the race, coming in more than two hours behind his brother. Fager came in second in 1h. 8m. 45s. to gain an elapsed time total of 26h. 31m. 15s. Coco's elapsed time was 26h. 35m. 47s.

AURRERA V AND WINSOME LEAD

HAVANA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Moonshine, of the Narragansett Bay fleet, yesterday won the second race of the series for the Cuba Yachting Cup, but the Aurrera V of Havana and the Winsome of Peconic Bay, went ahead on a point basis by virute of higher placing in the first race on Friday. Aurrera V, skippered by Manuel Sena, and Winsome, handled by H. Edwards, finished second and third yesterday, to tie for the point lead with 10 each. Moonshine was third with eight. Moonshine won Saturday's race in the Bacardi Cup competition.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Annapolis 49, Rutgers 22.
Boston 36, Amherst 34.
Brown 41, McGill-Toronto 29.
Columbia 40, New York 31.
Johns Hopkins 30, Manhattan 29.
Ohio State 46, Indiana 17.
Princeton 49, West Point 22.

DR. McCAULIFFE WINS FINAL

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Dr. Eugene McCauliffe of Yonkers Saturday won the metropolitan indoor tennis championship, defeating Edward W. Burns of Brooklyn, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2. In the women's final, Miss Norma Taubele defeated Miss Helen Germaine, 6—4, 6—2.

Bronx and Boston Teams Pass Arrows

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	13	4	7	81	71	30
Bronx	11	6	11	91	97	28
Boston	13	3	13	93	91	27
Philadelphia	11	4	11	85	90	26
New Haven	11	3	13	89	97	25
Springfield	8	4	13	97	71	20

RESULTS FEB. 6

Boston 6, Providence 5.
Bronx 1, New Haven 0.
Springfield 5, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS FEB. 7

New Haven 2, Bronx 2, overtime.

In one of the wildest hockey games experienced at the Boston Garden, the Bruin Cubs defeated the league-leading Providence Reds by a score of 8 to 5, Saturday night. Each team came from behind twice, but a last-period rally of four goals clinched the contest for the locals. The referees had a hard time of it, with the crowd and club officials bothering them. The summary:

BOSTON		PROVIDENCE
Toubey, Sutherland, Weir, lw	rw	Cormier, Taylor, Rivers, Giroux
Cook, Conn, Lane, c	c	Gaudreault, Murray
Boyd, Runge, rw	lw	Hart, Harrington
J. Jerwa, Lane, ld	rd	Vail, Desmarais
Foster, Lane, rd	ld	Carson, Hinsperger, Desmarais
Jackson, g	g	Beveridge

Score—Boston 8, Providence 5. Goals—Runge 3, Foster, J. Jerwa, Touhey, Weir, Conn for Boston; Rivers 2, Harrington, Taylor, Vail for Providence. Assists—Foster 2, Conn, Lane, Cook for Boston; Hart 1, Rivers 2, Gaudreault for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The Bronx Tigers scored another home victory on Saturday, at the Bronx Coliseum, when a goal made inside of the first minute of play gave them a 1-to-0 victory over the New Haven Eagles, in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest. The summary:

BRONX TIGERS		NEW HAVEN
Sheppard, Massecar, Chouinard, Whittles	lw	Wilson, McGoldrick, Burmister
Pettinger, Grosvenor, Whittles, Boucher, Sheppard, c	c	C. Hughes, Jackson, Paddon
Asmundson, Jenkins, Picketts, rw	rw	Burmister, Wilson, McGoldrick
Bourgeault, Regan, ld	rd	Dutkowski, Radley
Regan, Pringle, rd	ld	Speyer, Radley
Aitkenhead, g	g	Roberts

Score—Bronx Tigers 1, New Haven Eagles 0. Goal—Pettinger for Tigers. Assists—Asmundson, Pettinger for Tigers. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8—The New Haven Eagles and Bronx Tigers fought to a tie here last night, the final score being 2 to 2. The Tigers started their scoring early in the first period when Sheppard took a pass from Pettinger and tallied before Roberts could get set. Jackson then took the puck in front of Aitkenhead, after Wilson and Speyer had brought it down, and tied the score. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		BRONX
Wilson, McGoldrick, Burmister, lw	rw	Asmundson, Jenkins, Picketts
Paddon, Jackson, Hughes, c	c	Pettinger, Boucher, Grosvenor
Collings, Kuhn, Patterson, rw	lw	Sheppard, Massecar, Whittles
Radley, Speyer, ld	rd	Regan, Pringle
Dutkowski, rd	ld	Bourgeault
Roberts, g	g	Aitkenhead

Score—New Haven 2, Bronx Tigers 2. Goals—Jackson and Patterson for New Haven; Sheppard and Jenkins for Bronx. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 — John Ross Roach, goalie of the N. Y. Rangers, tended the cage for Springfield here Saturday as the Indians beat the Philadelphia Arrows, 5 to 1, in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest. Springfield's regular goalies, Alfred Moore and Harvey Stone, were on the absent list, so permission was given Springfield to use Roach. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Heard, McAdam, Heximer, lw	rw	Buckles. King, Coulter
Maracle, Grant, Lyon, c	c	Andrews, Creighton
Jarvis, Starr, rw	lw	Hudson, Lowrey, Kinsella
Burry, Callighen, ld	rd	Nichols. Redpath
Hughes, Himes, rd	ld	McCaffrey, Paulhus
Roach, g	g	Murray

Score—Springfield 5, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Starr 2, McAdam, Grant and Lyon for Springfield; King for Philadelphia. Assists—Grant, Jarvis, Maracle, Starr and Heximer for Springfield. Referees—F. A. Synnott and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	8	9	61	54	36
Detroit	13	7	10	64	54	33
London	12	9	11	56	44	33
Windsor	13	6	13	71	66	32
Syracuse	12	5	13	74	79	29
Cleveland	12	4	15	71	80	28
Pittsburgh	9	7	14	48	75	25

RESULTS FEB. 6

Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Pittsburgh 1, London 1, overtime.
Windsor 2, Buffalo 1.

RESULT FEB. 7

Syracuse 3, Detroit 2.

CLEVELAND OFFENSE WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8—Reverting to a daring offensive that did away with defensive play almost entirely, Cleveland Indians outrushed and outplayed Detroit Olympics here Saturday night. Goldsworthy, McCabe and Newman scored for Olympics, while Williams, Doraty and Halliday were the scorers for Cleveland in a 4-to-3 victory.

WAITE'S GOAL FEATURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8—Detroit Olympics lost their second game in as many nights and were deprived of an opportunity to overhaul the leading Buffalo Bisons of the International Hockey League here last night. Syracuse Stars won a 3-to-2 verdict over the visitors. Emergency Referees Ernest and Nelson experienced much difficulty in controlling the athletes. Waite scored the deciding goal for the Stars late in the third period.

WINDSOR DEFEATS BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 8—Buffalo Bisons, leaders in the International League, failed to come out of their losing streak here Saturday night, losing a 2-to-1 game to Windsor Bulldogs. It was the third defeat in a row for the Bisons and the third defeat at home this winter. It was Windsor's first win over the Bisons. Lorne Carr scored for Buffalo on a long shot in the first period. Earl Robinson tied the score in the third, while Eddie Ouellette accounted for the winning goal. Art Berlet, formerly of Pittsburgh, made his début with Bisons.

POOL RETAINS TITLE

Beekman Pool of Harvard University retained his title of Massachusetts state squash racquets champion, Saturday, by defeating T. E. Jansen of the Harvard Club of Borton in the final round at the Boston A. A. clubhouse, 15—12, 15—14, 15—11.

NUSSLEIN DEFEATS TILDEN

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 8 (AP)—Hans Nusslein, German professional tennis star, defeated Big Bill Tilden, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, in an exhibition match here Saturday night.

ALL HOME TEAMS WIN N. H. L. GAMES

Rangers, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal Pick Up Two Points

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	10	6	8	90	62	43
Chicago	11	10	11	54	86	32
Detroit	13	4	16	88	83	30
Boston	9	9	13	76	88	27

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	16	5	12	99	81	35
Canadiens	14	5	13	72	75	33
Americans	12	6	14	85	79	30
Montreal	10	6	17	90	104	26

RESULTS FEB. 6

Montreal 3, Americans 1.
Toronto 6, Boston 0.

RESULTS FEB. 7

Rangers 1, Chicago 0.
Detroit 3, Toronto 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—New York Rangers halted the onrushing career of their chief rivals in the American group of the National Hockey League standing, Chicago Black Hawks, last night, scoring a victory, 1 to 0. Both sides played better on defense than attack. Combination play featured the first two periods, but the defenses held until Keeling took a stand in combination with Gainor and Seibert and, getting a pass from the former, scored the only goal of the game.

N. Y. RANGERS		CHICAGO
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw	March, Couture, Shea
F. Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Dillon, c	c	Cook, Ripley, Holmes
W. Cook, Dillon, Milks, Heller, rw	lw	Thompson, Gottselig, Lowrey
Johnson, Milks, ld	rd	Wentworth, Abel, Holmes, Couture
Seibert, Milks, W. Cook, rd	ld	G. Boucher, Abel, Lowrey, Gottselig
Roach, g	g	Gardiner

Score—N. Y. Rangers 1, Chicago 0. Goal—Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Seibert, Gainor for Rangers. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 8—A disputed goal registered by Herbie Lewis late in the second period was the turning point in last night's wide open National Hockey League game here in which Detroit Falcons downed the Toronto Leafs, 3 to 1. Lewis broke a 1-to-1 tie with his second-period goal when a shot from his stick was steered into the nets by Lorne Chabot. The Toronto players protested that the puck never entered the nets, but the ruling of the goal judge was accepted. Just before the close of the third period Frank Carson scored on a pass from Emms to clinch the verdict. It was Carson's second goal. He has now figured in the scoring in 12 consecutive games since joining the Falcons.

DETROIT		TORONTO
Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms, lw	rw	Conacher, Bailey, Finnigan
Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis, c	c	Primeau, Blair, Darragh
Aurie, Carson, Cooper, rw	lw	Jackson, Gracie, Cotton
Young, Smith, ld	rd	Levinsky
Noble, Goodfellow, rd	ld	Clancy, Levinsky
Connell, g	g	Chabot

Score—Detroit 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Carson 2, Lewis for Detroit; Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Goodfellow, Sorrell, Emms for Detroit; Primeau for Toronto. Referees—O. J. Mallinson and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 8—The Toronto Maple Leafs regained sole possession of first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Boston Bruins on Saturday, 6 to 0, what proved to be the winning goal being scored before any members of the visitors touched the puck. From the opening face off, the puck went to Jackson, who passed to Conacher, and the latter's shot from the blue line caught Cude before he was set. The goal took seven seconds. On the play the locals were much the better team. The summary:

TORONTO		BOSTON
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw	rw	Oliver, Clapper, Burke, Jeremiah
Primeau, Blair, Darragh, c	c	Chapman, Weiland, F. Jerwa
Conacher, Finnigan, Bailey, rw	lw	Galbraith, Barry, Klein
Day, Levinsky, ld	rd	Shore, Pratt
Clancy, rd	ld	Hitchman, Owen
Chabot, g	g	Cude

Score—Toronto 6, Boston 0. Goals—Conacher 2, Jackson, Finnigan, Levinsky and Bailey for Toronto. Assists—Jackson, Primeau, Day, Gracie and Darragh for Toronto. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 8—Although the New York Americans scored the first goal of Saturday's game against the Montreal Maroons, the latter replied with a goal in each of the three periods and as a result of their 3-to-1 victory remained in the race for a place in the National Hockey League playoffs. The Maroon forwards displayed some of the best combinations they have shown this year and they swept in on Forbes repeatedly, but he was brilliant in turning aside the shots.

MONTREAL		N. Y. AMERICANS
Trottier, Siebert, Northcott, lw	rw	Lamb, Filmore, Kilrea
Stewart, Smith, Phillips, c	c	Burch, Himes, McInenly
Brydson, Ward, rw	lw	McVeigh, Keating, Convey
Conacher, McVicar, ld	rd	Dutton, Shields
Wilcox, Starr, ed	ld	Brydge, Ayres
Walsh, g	g	Forbes

Score—Montreal 3, Americans 1. Goals—Northcott, Stewart and Trottier for Montreal; Brydge for Americans. Assists—Ward, Brydson and Trottier for Montreal; Himes and Filmore for Americans. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and O. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY IN DOUBLE VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 8—The United States Naval Academy swimmers registered a double victory here Saturday afternoon over Rutgers University, taking the swimming meet, 48 to 24, and the water polo game, 70 to 33. The Navy won five of the eight first places, two of them going to R. W. Thompson Jr. '33. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; E. A. Jones '34, Rutgers, and N. B. Davis '33, Navy, tie for second. Time—24⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second; N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, third. Time—53⅗s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second; F. L. Ashworth '32, Navy, third. Time—2m. 37⅘s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (R. G. Greene '32, N. B. Davis '33, L. M. Mustin '32, R. W. Thompson Jr. '33); Rutgers, second. Time—3m. 51⅘.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by B. K. Atkins '33, Navy; R. H. Milbraith '34, Navy, second; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 53⅘s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Walter Spencer '32, Rutgers; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, second; R. E. Jordan Jr. '32, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 46⅘s.

Fancy Dive—Won by David McCampbell '33, Navy; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, second; W. T. Vrooman '32, Navy, third. Winner's points—81.3.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spencer '32, Rutgers; J. T. West '32, Navy, second; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, third. Time—5m. 31s.

Wales Is Victor Over Scotland 6-0

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Draw	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Wales	2	0	0	18	5
England	0	0	1	5	12
Scotland	0	0	1	0	6
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scot., Feb. 8—Wales went a long step toward retaining the international Rugby football championship here Saturday when in ideal weather conditions it defeated Scotland by 6 points (one try, one penalty goal) to 0. The Welshmen have now only to defeat the Irishmen in a game at Cardiff, March 5, to win the championship for the second year in succession.

Saturday's game afforded a grim battle of forwards and play, although probably up to the present seasons form for international matches, was distinctly scrappy. To the 60,000 spectators who were present—13,000 being Welsh excursionist—it was soon evident, owing to the superiority of the heavier Welsh pack, the Scotsmen would be compelled to adopt a "spoiling policy" rather than an attacking one. This was the way things worked out and the home team was very seldom in the visitors half.

Scoring was opened after 20 minutes of play with a try scored by R. W. Boon following some penetrative running by A. R. Ralph. A subsequent kick a goal from the touch line at a difficult angle was unsuccessfully taken by E. C. Davey. From this time onwards Wales was always hammering at the Scots line and only the magnificent defence prevented it from being crossed. Wales' further three points came from a penalty goal scored by Skipper Jack Bassett, who maintained wonderful form at fullback. The summary:

WALES		SCOTLAND
Watcyn-Thomas, f	f	Roughead
Jenkins, f	f	Stewart
Lemon, f	f	Waters
Davies, f	f	Mackintosh
Day, f	f	Graham
Bowdler, f	f	Welsh
Skym, f	f	Beattie
D. Thomas, f	f	Allan
Powell, sh	sh	Logan
Ralph, fb	fb	Lind
Moreley, lw	rw	Smith
Darey, lc	rc	Ford
Williams, rc	lc	Simmers
Boon, rw	lw	Wood
Bassett, fb	fb	Lawther

Score—

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Valentines With a Difference

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

"HOW about a Valentine box this year?" asked Miss Hewitt, smiling at her class.

For a moment no one spoke. The boys and girls looked at each other and waited. Then John Cornwall stood up.

"Why should we have one, Miss Hewitt?" he asked. "There's not much fun in it any more, somehow. We all put some valentines in the box, and we all get a few valentines when it's opened. But no one is the least bit surprised."

"We might plan valentines for someone else," suggested Edna Low.

"Someone who wouldn't expect a valentine, or think of giving one in exchange," said Lorraine Avery.

Then they began to chatter, all at once. Miss Hewitt made John the chairman, and he listened to what each one had to say.

It was Alice Evans who finally gave them their splendid idea. She knew someone who had been very good to all of them—helped them, and shown them how to find pleasure for themselves.

"She's just the one for our valentines," said Lorraine, and everyone agreed.

Then they were busy! They cut and pasted, and brought nickels and dimes to drop in a box on Miss Hewitt's desk.

They wrote lists, and made little heart-shaped booklets to copy them into in their neatest handwriting. They wrote about the Story Hour at the Library, and about the work they did in the Children's Room. The whole class worked something out on the blackboard, and the neatest writers copied it on cards.

* * *

The other clases were surprised not to see any Valentine Box in Miss Hewitt's room, but her boys and girls didn't seem to mind.

"Aren't you buying any valentines?" they asked Lorraine and Edna and Alice.

"Of course we are," they said, "but not the everyday kind. No one in our room is to have a single valentine, but we're having the very happiest time getting ready for Valentine's Day!"

At last, on the day before Valentine's Day, all the copying was done, and the cutting and pasting. The box on Miss Hewitt's desk was opened, and the nickels and dimes were counted.

Then the money was divided into three parts. One group took their share and went to the florist's. Another group spent theirs at the candy shop. The others went to the stationery shop, and spent their part. It was such fun, having secrets!

The boys went to see the janitor at the Library, and made him promise to have a certain door unlocked, very early the next morning. Then everyone in Miss Hewitt's room went home ready to enjoy Valentine's Day.

Next day they were all ready for school long before it was time. They hurried to meet at the Library, and everyone had an envelope, and some had queer-looking parcels.

The door to the Children's Room was open, and they went in, quietly. They went up to the desk where Miss Martin, the Children's Librarian, worked, and there, for a few minutes, they were very busy. Then they stod back and looked at their work.

"Doesn't it look pretty!" said Lorraine.

"Imagine Miss Martin's face when she sees it!" said Nelson Grant.

But it was time for school, and so they slipped out and raced up the street. That morning, as they wrote spelling words and worked arithmetic problems, they thought of the Children's Room at the Library, and wondered if Miss Martin was enjoying her valentines.

When they looked at the platform there was no big, mysterious box, trimmed with lacy paper and hearts, and waiting to be opened the last thing in the afternoon. But they remembered a certain desk, full of valentines, and smiled contentedly to themselves.

That morning Miss Martin had trudged slowly along to her work at the Library. There were new books to be read, and old books to be mended. There were new pictures to tack up, and shelves of books to be set in order.

She hung her hat and coat in the hall, and put away her rubbers. Then she went into her own room. And for a minute she stood still, staring at her desk.

On it was a big envelope, and a small box, and a big bundle, and something tall, wrapped in green waxed paper. She hardly knew what to open first, it was so exciting.

She decided on the box. And inside was a new pencil, that pushed the lead out and back. On the card with it was written,

This valentine has come to you,
To help in all the work you do.

Miss Martin laid the pencil ready for use, and opened the tall bundle that was done up in green paper. It was a begonia plant, gay with pink blossoms, and tied to it was a card that said,

To brighten up your cozy room.
We send this valentine in bloom.

She set the plant on the sunny window sill, and watered it, then she opened the big bundle. It was heavy, and a queer shape. When the paper was off, there was a big red heart-shaped box. She opened it, and it was full of chocolates. On top of the candy lay a card that read,

We thought perhaps you'd like a treat—
A valentine that you could eat.

Miss Martin smiled, and popped a fat chocolate into her mouth. Then she opened the big envelope. There were all the heart-shaped booklets. Some said, "Stories I Have Heard at the Library Story Hour," and they were about the stories that Miss Martin had told them.

Others said, "How Miss Martin Has Helped Me in Looking Up Work for School." They told how she explained the card catalogue, and showed them the reference books.

The rest said, "Library Books I Have Read This Year, and Why I Like Them." Those told how they enjoyed the books that Miss Martin had helped them choose.

Miss Martin read every one of the booklets. She had to stop and wipe her eyes, once or twice, and when she had finished reading them, she put them carefully away in her desk.

"To think that they enjoy the Library so much!" she said to herself. "And then they tell me about it with these clever valentines!"

That afternoon, when school was over, the other children met Miss Hewitt's class, and saw that they had no valentines in their hands.

"Didn't you have any valentines?" they said, but Miss Hewitt's girls and boys looked at each other and laughed.

"We had the very best kind of valentines," said John, "but not the kind you get. Ours were the kind that you give away!"

The Happiness Bag

"MOTHER," said Betty Ann one day, "please may I have a happiness bag? Mary Jane has one."

Mother did not answer Betty Ann's question at once. She wanted time to think. Mother realized that her little girl would never be truly happy to have just whatever Mary Jane had. But Mother was wise. She decided it would be better if Betty Ann found this out for her very own self. So she quietly answered, "Yes, dear, you shall have a lovely new happiness bag."

Betty Ann clapped her hands for joy and ran to tell the good news to her friend. Mary Jane was ever so pleased about it. "Oh, I'm so glad you have earned a happiness bag, too," she exclaimed happily.

Betty Ann didn't know just what Mary Jane meant by "earning," nor did she bother to find out. The joy of a happiness bag, she thought, was in owning one. But Mother's gift for some reason didn't make Betty Ann happy at all. It seemed to make her very cross. She was cross because she couldn't see why the bag didn't bring her happiness. She was even cross because Mary Jane was so happy.

Then Mother thought that the time had come for her to make a suggestion. "Betty Ann," Mother said very lovingly, "have you ever asked Mary Jane why she had a happiness bag?"

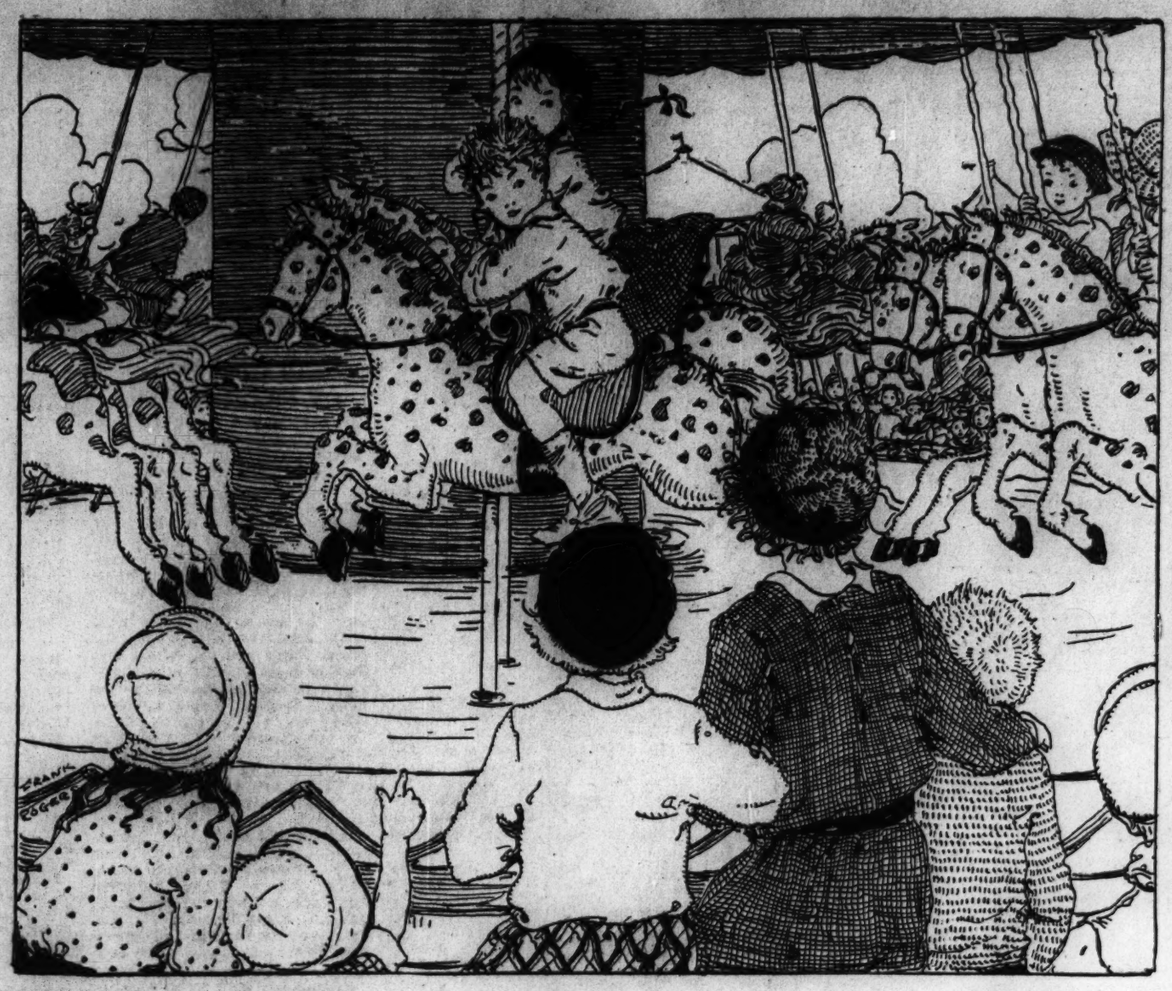
"No," Betty Ann answered slowly, "I haven't. She talked about earning one once, and I suppose that had something to do with it. Perhaps I'll ask her."

Mary Jane was glad later to tell Betty Ann all about her happiness bag. "You see," she explained carefully, "when I was visiting Aunt Kate this summer, I was always happy if I could do anything to help her. Soon Aunt Kate began to call me her happiness girl, and just before I came home, she gave me a small package. You can guess what was in that package, can't you? And when I opened it, I found a note inside saying, 'Because you have been so happy, you have earned the right to call this bag your little happiness bag!' Wasn't I pleased! And do you know, Betty Ann, I've gone right on always trying to be happy. 'A happiness bag for a happiness girl,' Uncle Ben said."

Betty Ann told Mother the story of Mary Jane's bag. "And now, Mother," she said, "I think I understand. I should never have asked you for a bag. The one you gave me couldn't ever be a really truly happiness bag because I didn't do my part to make it so. I wasn't helpful and I wasn't happy. I didn't try the least bit to earn the name of happiness for it. Would you take it back, Mother, until you can call your little girl a happiness girl?"

Mother willingly took the bag again and was oh, so happy. She knew that Betty Ann had already taken the right step toward earning her first happiness bag.

The Roundabout Horses



The horses on the roundabouts
Go racing round and round,
Whirling to the merry tunes
As if they loved the sound;
Up and down and roundabout,
Down and up, and then
A little while to stop and rest
And off they go again.

Their coats have got a dapple shine,
Their heads are high and proud,
Their tiny hoofs go galloping
Above the staring crowd;
And how they seem to love the race!
For when the round is done
They're ready with uplifted feet
To start another one!

I wonder what the horses do
When all the fair is past,
And everything is taken down
And cleared away at last;
They must feel very, very sad
To miss the happy shouts
Of all the folk who ride them, on
The jolly roundabouts.

Elizabeth Fleming

Ethelred Eel

ETHELRED Eel was late again! Like the famous king of England with the same name, he never could be ready in time, and today, as usual, when the family went out for an early morning swim, he was left behind to finish his breakfast.

"Never mind," he thought, as he raced after his dear parents and his wriggly brothers and sisters, that last fourteen and a half minutes in bed was worth it!"

Being so pleased with himself, he quite forgot to look which way he was swimming, and soon he had reached unknown waters.

"Come," exclaimed Ethelred Eel, "this is interesting!" He felt rather glad he had been an unready eel that morning.

But when he had swum for several hours, Ethelred began to wonder if he was as clever as he seemed.

"The question is," he said thoughtfully, "am I coming or going?"

He swam round in a circle to consider.

"It does make a difference," he added, "when one thinks about getting home for meals, and bed, and things like that."

Then, just as he was coming to the end of the circle, he noticed a hollow thing rather the shape of himself.

"That," he decided, "may be a secret passage leading to the Eelery."

He swam in, and hoped it was.

Ethelred Eel went along very smoothly, and as he met nobody and nothing he thought it must be a very secret passage.

"It certainly was clever of me to have found this, anyway," he told himself (not minding about boasting now, when no brothers and sisters could hear and laugh).

At last he came to the end, but he didn't seem anywhere near home, and all he saw was another round and hollow thing, but not nearly as big.

"Well?" he asked himself, and answered, "Yes, I will."

Ethelred Eel wriggled his way down that, too—and for a long, long time nobody saw him again!

Meanwhile, at the Eelery a whole day had passed, and the Eel children had been sent to bed (not feeling a bit pleased because Ethelred was staying up so much later than the rest of them).

"My dear Emily," said Mr. Eel to his wife, at last, "I think I must go and find that child!"

So he tied his bright blue and yellow muffler round his neck, and set out. Fortunately, he took the same way as Ethelred, and presently he came to the big hollow thing.

"A water pipe," said Mr. Eel, and almost swam on, only something stopped him.

"Children do hide in such queer places," he thought, and turned down it (though, of course, he never really expected to find Ethelred there).

He wasn't, either; but when Mr. Eel got to the other end of the large pipe, such a knocking and banging and hammering was going on at the little pipe that branched out from it. And before Mr. Eel had time to ask what it all meant part of the pipe came to pieces, and out wriggled Ethelred.

"Oh, there you are," said Mr. Eel.

"Yes, here I am," answered Ethelred. "Let's get home quickly—they don't seem pleased about me here."

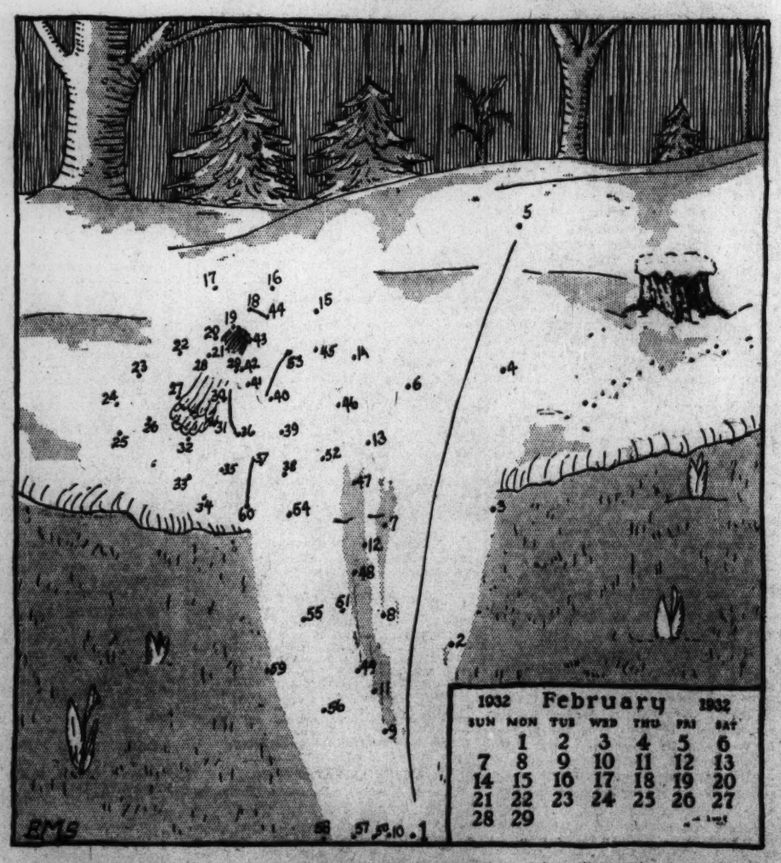
As they swam along, he explained how he had been stuck for the whole day in that little pipe, which led to somebody's bathroom, so that no one could get any water (much less have a bath), till the pipe was broken for him to come out.

"Well, I expect you'll remember this," said Mr. Eel (wisely refraining from pointing out that it should be a lesson to Ethelred, and so on).

"Yes, I expect I shall, thank you," answered his son.

And for quite a week afterward he wasn't late once!

Flower Calendar Puzzle



As the sun gradually gets higher, and the snow begins to melt, a dainty little white flower may often be seen greeting us on some lawn. It is one of the first to bloom each year. Start with the figure (1) and with a pencil trace a line to figure 2, then to 3, and so on until you reach number 60. When completed, see if you can name this flower. If you would like to color the picture and use it for a calendar for the month, use green crayon or water color on the stem and leaves of the plant, as well as on the grass and the evergreen trees in the background. The flower petals are left white.

Betty's Dream

"OH DEAR," Betty sighed, "I wish I were a princess!" Her mother smiled, although her heart was a trifle sad.

"Why, Betty," she said, "If you were a princess, then I couldn't be your mother."

"Oh, I did not mean that, Mumsie," cried Betty, throwing her arms about her mother's neck. "Only I would like to have lots and lots of pretty clothes and a little pony with a silver saddle to ride upon. But, of course, I want you, too."

Mrs. Brown patted the curly head that nestled against her shoulder. "Come, dear," she said, "and help me set the table for dinner."

While Betty was setting the table she tried to imagine how it would feel to be a real live princess and live in a palace. She was so busy planning what she would do if she were a princess that she did not hear her father when he opened the front door, and did not run to meet him, as was her custom.

"Why, princess," he said, stooping to give Betty a kiss, "what's wrong?"

And although Betty was glad that her Dad should call her a princess, she began to wish for the pretty clothes and the pony with the silver saddle even more than before.

That night after Betty had been tucked into her snowy little bed, she lay awake and thought of princesses and castles and ponies until her eyelids grew heavy.

All at once Betty heard a little sigh. It came from the corner of the room in which she kept her dolls.

"Oh dear, oh dear," said a little voice that Betty recognized as belonging to Marianne, her French doll, "if I only belonged to that little girl next door, I could live in a real doll house!"

"Yes," agreed a second voice, "and I could have a new party dress and a pair of silver slippers." It was Betty's dancing doll, Dorothy.

Betty squirmed; she was beginning to feel very uncomfortable.

"Stop!" exclaimed a third voice.

Betty held her breath.

"Are you willing to exchange love for pretty clothing?" It was Jo-Jo the clown.

"But—" began Marianne.

"Betty loves us," continued Jo-Jo, "more than Mildred ever could. She has nine dolls already and hardly ever plays with them."

There was a short pause, and Betty's heart thumped strangely. At last Dorothy spoke up.

"Jo-Jo is right," she said. "I fear that I have been a very selfish little doll."

"Yes," agreed Marianne, "we have both been very selfish little dolls; but from now on I intend to return Betty's love with all my heart."

"'Love," said Jo-Jo, "is, and has always been, the richest treasure in the world."

Just at that moment Betty's mother came into the room, to close a window, and Betty awoke with a little start.

"Mother dear," said Betty, and she pulled her mother's head down beside her upon the snowy white pillow, "I would rather be your little girl than all the princesses in the whole wide world."

And as Betty's mother kissed her little daughter there was a song in her heart.

Father and Son

They waded rills,
They climbed the hills,
And learned of nature's lore;
They searched the field
For other yield
That added to their store.

With quiet words
They watched the birds
Flit through the forest trees;
They tramped together
Through the heather,
And trailed the homing bees.

When day was done
'Twas lots of fun
To sit beside the fire—
To chat with her
Whose pals they were—
Of this they never tire.

L. W. ROWLEY.

Mail Bag

Brighton, Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

I am just a little white Teddy Bear. Perhaps Snubs and Waddles would think I was very funny. I started out by being a joke and taking the place of a little chocolate Teddy, because I am so much more durable.

The friend who received me is really quite fond of me now. She took me down to Florida with her one winter and I did so enjoy it. It seemed so strange to leave Boston with the ground covered with snow and to arrive at our destination a few days later where everything was green. It seemed to me as though a miracle had happened. There were such beautiful gardens all in bloom. The oranges and grapefruit groves interested me a great deal. It was very convenient being small then, for I fitted right into my friend's handbag, and every time it was opened I was ready to pop out and see everything.

One day I wrote to the lady who had given me to my present owner, and told her all about my lovely trip and the good time I was having becoming friendly with the little children who came to visit us. She enjoyed my letter for she answered it quite promptly.

Some time after our return to Boston I was packed up very carefully and sent to Tennessee to visit an old lady. I enjoyed my stay because I helped to make the lady happy, but I was very glad when I was finally returned to my own home.

Just now I am wondering if I am to be taken to Florida next month or not, but I really can be quite happy even if I am left at home. I heard two ladies talking about the weather and it has been so mild here that one has picked a violet and the iris shoots are poking through the ground. Spring must be coming.

Best wishes to you all. TEDDY.

Santa Monica, California

Dear Editor:

On New Year's Day my father took me to the rose parade in Pasadena, which is about 25 miles from Santa Monica. There were 70 floats in the parade which were made of fresh flowers. San Marino won first prize. We have lived in California nearly three years.

I have a dog named Juno. She looks like Snubs. I also have a cat and a rabbit.

I should like to correspond with a girl my own age (10) who is interested in animals. BETTY E. McK.

Glendale, California

Dear Sponge:

I am a black alley cat and I have a white spot under my chin, so I am called Spot. I was found in a park by a little boy and I was taken to a very nice house. They take good care of me and I like it very well.

It is getting to be cold weather now and I love to sleep on a pillow in front of the fireplace.

I do not play much any more, but when I was a little kitten I played with everything. My master is seven years old and is very kind to me. He never pulls my tail. He has a great big terrapin and when I first saw it I was so scared I ran away, but my master caught me and brought me back and told me the terrapin would not hurt me and that in fact he was as scared as I was! I hope, Sponge, that you have as good times with the Boss as I have here. Love to you and Snubs. SPOT.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Phyllis M. (6), West Peabody, Mass.
Joyce H. (8), Beverly Hills, Calif.—Especially from England.
Shirley Jean S. (9), Portland, Ore.—Collecting stamps.
Winifred R. (9), Rensselaer, N. Y.
Maxine S. (11), Casper, Wyo.—Especially from England, Germany, Sweden and Russia.
Mary S. (11), Redlands, Calif.—Collecting stamps. (Thank you for sending the verses, Mary.—Ed.)

BOYS

Olin F. (8), Atlanta, Ga.
Gordon W. (8), Raub, Ind.—Collecting stamps.
Sidney F. (9), Gary, Ind. (We do not furnish addresses, Sidney, but if you will send in your letter to Harvey we will forward it.—Ed.)
Charles H. (9), St. Charles, Ill.—Interested in raising rabbits and chickens.
Harold C. (11), Torrance, Calif.—Interested in Boy Scouts and collecting stamps.
Robert S. (11), Torrance, Calif.—Interested in outdoor sports.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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SOME LEADING SHARES AT NEW BOTTOM PRICES

Farm Implement Issues Are Particularly Weak —Light Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The downward drift in share values was resumed today, after a brief upturn in the early trading, and several prominent issues registered new bottom levels for the bear cycle.

Offerings were again light, but with week-end business and trade reports still of an uninspiring character, there appeared to be nothing to check the decline save occasional short covering.

A ripple of covering passed over the market in the first hour, causing several upturns of a point or so, but thereafter, the trend was generally downward.

Weakness in farm implement and rail shares helped to give stocks the downward drift, but losses generally were moderate. Several issues approximated their January lows and a few, including Santa Fe and Peoples Gas, made new minimums.

International Harvester, Case, New York Central, Southern Pacific and American Can lost a point or so.

United States Steel's range was very narrow. Jersey Central, an inactive rail, dropped 10.

Transactions approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Short Position

The stock exchange's monthly tabulation of the short position, showing a fair increase for January, may have prompted the early covering. The short position on Feb. 1 was reported at 3,600,265 shares, a gain of 716,193 shares over Jan. 1. While brokerage quarters generally were not inclined to regard the increase in the short position as particularly impressive, the indicated improvement in the market's technical position was welcome.

General Motors monthly sales report showing sales to consumers for January of 47,942 cars, or slightly below the December volume of 53,588 cars, tended to bear out rumors that the impetus to sales given by the annual automobile shows had quickly spent itself. Reports from the steel trade continued to stress the slackness of automotive material buying as a retarding factor.

A fresh decline in the wheat market coincided with the selling of farm implements. The farm implement makers are reported to be hampered by slow collections in distressed agricultural areas. The heaviness of coppers reflected last week's shrinkage in the price of the metal.

The bureau of labor statistics index number of wholesale prices for the week ended Jan. 30 clearly depicted the fresh downturn in commodities. The index of 784 commodities declined during the week to 66.7, off 0.9 point, one of the largest declines in recent weeks. The further decline in such items as copper, sugar and hides last week presumably has carried the index down further.

Bonds Register Gains

Mild rallying tendencies developed in today's bond market with virtually all United States Government issues registering gains.

The railroad mortgages exhibited some weakness at times, various low-priced liens adding to their losses of last week. On the other hand some of the carrier securities were well supported, and selling dried up on the downward trend.

Among the loans to show moderate advances were Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Frisco 4½s. Bonds that sold fractionally lower included Atchison 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970.

Utility liens drifted lower in dull trading. International Telephone debenture 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s were slightly higher. Chile Copper 5s, Sinclair Oil 6½s, Shell Union Oil 5s and U. S. Rubber 5s also increased their prices moderately.

Weakness was displayed by International Match 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Japanese bonds still held the center of interest in the foreign section.

Both major government issues sold higher, and the Nipponese Corporate liens showed a firm trend. Australia 5s of 1957 continued their advance, and gains were recorded by Brazil 6½s. Bolivia 7s, German Government 5½s, Italian 7s and Sao Paulo 7s. British 5½s sagged.

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 — Gross revenue of the United Electric Light Company in 1931 amounted to $3,782,972, was within $5439 of the total for 1930. Expenses for the year were heavier and net income showed a decline of $20,922. Receipts from domestic and commercial lighting in 1931 showed an increase of $126,349 over the preceding year, and receipts from municipal lighting increased by $15,674, but receipts from power showed a loss of $138,455. Dividend payments in 1931 amounted to $939,500, or between 7½ and 7¾ per cent.

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—George A. Fuller Company, subsidiary of U. S. Realty & Improvement Company, started 1932 with unfinished contracts totaling $38,218,743, one of the largest backlogs in its 42-year history, President Crandall states. This compared with unfilled contracts of $33,085,680 at the start of 1931, or a gain of about 15 per cent.

SOLVAY INVESTMENT CORP.

Solvay American Investment Corporation reports for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $1,677,855 after all charges, but before federal taxes, and including realized loss on sale of investments of $292,977. This compares with net before federal taxes for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1930, of $2,463,228, including profit on sale of securities of $549,118.

NO FORD OF BELGIUM DIVIDEND

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8—Ford Motor Company of Belgium has omitted dividend on 1931 income. A dividend of 12½ per cent was paid last year on 1930 income. Net profits in 1931 were 32,000,000 francs, compared with 42,000,000 francs in 1930. Sales were approximately the same as in 1930, but lower prices caused the decline in income.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Twin City Rapid Transit Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $395,129 after charges, equivalent after dividends on 7 per cent preferred to 84 cents a share on 220,000 shares of common, compared with $1,159,754 or $4.33 a common share in 1930.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE ISSUE

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—At new bond issue scheduled for offering today was the $15,000,000 federal intermediate credit banks 5 per cent collateral trust debentures. These are exempt from all income taxes and are due in four months. The offering price was $100.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 6	Feb. 6
3⅛	2		Abitibi Pow & P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
95½	90	7	Abraham & S pf	240	97½	95½	97½		
5¾	3¾		Adams Express	700	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼	
27½	24	2	Adams Millis	100	24	24	24		
12¾	10¾	1	Addressograph	300	12	12	12		
3¼	2¾		Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3⅛	
15⅞	13¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	900	13½	13¼	13½	12½	
55¾	46¾	4½	Air Reduction	2100	47⅞	46¼	47⅛	47⅛	
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2100	15	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
3½	1¼		Alleghany Corp	1600	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¾	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
74⅝	62¼	.65	Allied Chem	7400	67	65	65½	66	
13⅜	10¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	3200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
18½	13½	2†	Am Bank Note	300	14	13⅜	13¾	13½	
65⅞	54⅛	5†	Am Can	19700	59	56⅜	57⅝	58⅛	
8½	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅞	
34⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	50	28½	28	28	28½	
35	29	3†	Am Chicle	400	32¼	32	32¼	32⅝	
10⅛	7⅜		Am European	200	8⅜	7¾	7¾	8	
9¼	6¼		Am & For Pow	3600	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	
17¼	11½		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12¼	12	12		
5¼	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
17½	12	2	Am Ice	200	14¼	14¼	14¼		
7	5		Am International	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	
9⅛	5¾		Am Locomotive	400	7⅜	6¾	6¾		
3¼	2		Am Mach & Met	400	3	2¾	3		
6¾	4⅞		Am Metal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	
19½	16		Am Metal 6%	1000	18¾	18¾	18¾	16½	
16⅞	13		Am Power & Lt	1700	13½	13	13⅛	13⅛	
49⅜	38½	4	Am P & L $6 pf	100	39	38	38	38½	
58	50	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50	
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	2400	6¾	6	6¾	6	
126	100	7	Am Radiator pf	30	110	110	110		
10½	7¾		Am Rolling Mill	300	8½	8½	8⅝	8½	
25½	21⅝	5	Am Safety Razor	5	23¼	23	23¼	23¼	
⅛	⅛		Am Ship & Com	100	⅛	⅛	⅛		
25½	21½	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	21½	21½	21½		
18⅝	12¾	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	7900	14	13⅜	13	13¾	
⅛	⅛		Am Solvents & C	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅜	5⅜		Am Steel Fdries	1900	6½	6	6¼	6⅜	
75	69	7	Am Steel F pf	140	70	69	69	70	
35¼	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	400	35	34¾	35	35	
39¼	22¼	4	Am Sugar Ref	300	24	24	24		
88⅛	69⅞	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	69⅞	69⅜	69⅛	70	
124⅞	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	33700	113¾	110½	112	111½	
24¼	15½		Am Woolen pf	700	20¾	20½	20½	20½	
75	70	6	Am Wat Wks	100	71	71	71		
32½	25½	3	Am Wat Wks pf	3000	27	26¼	26⅛		
33⅜	23¼		Am Zinc L&S	400	23½	23⅜	23⅜		
12⅜	9		Anaconda Cop	21500	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9⅜	
11⅛	9½	1	Archer Daniels	100	11	11	11		
94	90	7	Archer Dan pf	210	90¼	90	90		
40	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	36¾	36¾	36¾		
1½	1		Armour Ill A	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	½		Armour Ill B	300	⅝	⅝	⅝		
2⅜	1¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
94	75½	6	Atchison T&SF	5200	76½	72⅛	73⅜	75⅝	
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	200	82¾	82¾	82¾		
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	200	28½	28½	28½	28½	
10⅜	8¼	1	Atl Refining	800	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	
25½	17½	2	Atlas Powder	400	18¼	18	18¼		
78½	73¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	73¾	73¼	73¼		
5⅛	4½	1	Atlas Stores	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
151¾	105½	4‡	Auburn Auto	31400	111	103	106	106	
3½	2⅝		Aviation Corp Del	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
			—B—						
8½	4⅞		Baldwin Loco	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
28½	16⅛		Baldwin Loco pf	80	20½	17¼	17¼	20½	
21⅜	12⅜		Balt & Ohio	5100	16½	15½	15½	16⅛	
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	31	31	31	31	
24½	18¼	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	20	20	20	20	
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	1900	4¾	4⅛	4¾	4⅞	
43½	37¼	4	Beatrice Cream	800	37½	37	37	37¼	
3⅜	2⅝		Belding Hem	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
18⅜	15⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	4600	16	15⅜	15½	15½	
24¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	500	21	19½	21	20	
22⅞	15⅛		Bethlehem Steel	5800	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	17	
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	300	62½	62⅛	62⅛	62½	
22¼	17⅛	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
39¾	34¾	3†	Borden	4200	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	700	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10	
10	8⅛	1	Briggs Mfg	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛	
10½	9		Briggs & Strat	200	9	9	9		
41⅜	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1700	40	37¾	40	37½	
9¾	7½		Brooklyn Queens	200	8	7½	8		
83½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	75½	74½	74½		
7⅛	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6	6	6	6¼	
2¾	2		Budd Mfg	100	2	2	2		
4½	2⅜		Budd Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5½	3¾		Bullard	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
12⅜	10½	.80	Burroughs Add	800	10½	10¼	10¼	10½	
18	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
62	54⅛	7	Bush Term deb	100	50	50	50		
1¼	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
¾	⅝		Butte & Superior	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅝	10½		Byers	700	11¾	11⅜	11½	12	
			—C—						
10½	8½		Calif Packing	100	10	10	10		
½	⅜		Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
7⅛	5⅝		Campbell W&C	100	6	6	6		
4	3		Calumet & Hecla	100	3	3	3	3½	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	400	10½	10	10	10¼	
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	500	14½	14	14⅛	14½	
6	4¼		Capital Admin	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
43⅞	27⅛		Case Thresh	59900	31¼	27¼	27⅞	30¼	
75	49	7	Case Thresh pf	100	55	49½	51		
15	11	1	Caterpillar Trac	600	11⅜	11	11⅜	11⅛	
2	1½		Celotex Ctfs	100	1	1	1		
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
78	67½		Central RR of NJ	100	67½	67½	67½		
15	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	5300	11¼	9⅞	9⅞	11¼	
11⅞	11¼		Certain-Teed pf	100	12½	12¼	12¼		
7	4¾		Checker Cab Mfg	1500	6¼	6¼	6¼		
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	13000	14½	13½	13⅝	14	
31½	22	2½	Chess & Ohio	1800	23	22	22	22⅞	
4⅝	3⅛		Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
15½	9⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	400	11⅜	10⅛	10¼	11⅛	
3¼	1¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	3⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	2¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4½	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
12⅜	6		Chi & N'western	3500	8½	7¾	8⅛	8¼	
6¾	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	400	5½	5¼	5½	5¾	
16⅜	8½		Chi Rock Isl & P	700	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅝	
24½	11½		Chi RI&P 6%	500	16¼	15¼	15½	19	
27½	15		Chi R I & P 7%	400	18	17¼	17¼		
15⅜	11⅜	1	Chrysler	11300	12⅜	11¼	11¼	12¼	
68	65	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	65½	65	65		
2⅛	⅝		City Stores	400	1	1	1	1	
17½	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	100	16	16	16	16	
114½	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	1300	106	104½	104½	105½	
30¼	26¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	29¼	29	29	29½	
9½	7¼		Collins Aikman	400	7⅞	7½	7½		
10¼	9		Colonial Beacon Oil	100	9½	9½	9½		
12⅜	7¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8½	8½	8½		
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	1700	12½	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	
38½	28⅞	3	Columbian Carb	1000	29	28¾	28¾	29⅜	
10¼	8¼	1.60	Comm Credit	100	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝	
17½	17½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	80	17½	17½	17½		
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	67¼	67	67	67¼	
20¾	16⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	18	17	17	18	
23	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	19½	19	19	19½	
94½	90	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	90	90	90	90	
68	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	64	64	64	65	
⅝	⅝		Comm I Tr war st	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	1900	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¾	
68⅜	59½	6	Comwith & Sp 6pf	100	61⅞	59½	59½	62¼	
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	7200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4	
9⅞	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5⅝	3¾		Consol Film Ind	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
11½	8¾	2	Consol Film I pf	200	9½	9½	9½	9½	
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	13200	57¼	55⅛	56⅞	56⅝	
63	57¼	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90	90	90	90	
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½	
⅝	⅜		Consol Textile	600	½	⅜	½		
2¼	1⅞		Container A	500	2	2	2	2	
1⅛	¾		Container B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
7	4⅞		Cont Baking A	1200	5¾	5⅜	5⅝		
1	⅝		Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	43	42¼	43		
36⅛	31¾	2½	Cont Can	600	33¾	33½	33½	33⅞	
4½	3½		Cont Dia Fiber	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
24⅜	19⅛	2.40	Cont Insurance	400	19⅜	19½	19½	19⅞	
1⅞	1⅝		Cont Motors	21200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
6⅞	5⅞		Cont Oil	1000	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾	
¾	⅜		Cont Shares	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
45⅝	37	3	Corn Products	2100	40½	39½	40½	40⅜	
30	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	20	20	20		
27	21⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		
49⅞	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	240	45	45	45		
1¾	1		Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
33½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	300	31	30	30	32	
31	23	2	Curtis Publishing	300	24	23½	24		
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	79	75½	75½	79	
2¾	1¼		Curtis-Wright	2500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1	
3⅜	1⅞		Curtis-Wright A	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
			—D—						
5¼	3½		Davison Chem	200	4	3¾	3¾		
15¼	10½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	600	10⅞	10½	10½	11	
83½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	700	72	69⅞	69⅞	71⅞	
28¾	18		Del Lack & W	1600	18¾	18	18⅛	18	
9	4½		Denver R G pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
122	107½	8	Detroit Edison	100	109	107½	107½	110	
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	300	14¼	13⅞	14	14	
23½	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	400	22⅞	22¼	22¼		
9¼	7½		Dome Mines	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	
15¼	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	14⅞	14¾	14¾		
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	11½	11½	11½		
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾	
57⅞	47½	4	Du Pont de Nem	24800	49½	47¼	47⅞	48⅜	
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	200	100	99¾	100	99½	
			—E—						
87⅞	73	5†	Eastman Kodak	2200	77¼	76	77	77	
1¼	⅝		Eitingon Schild	900	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	6¼		Eitingon S pf	100	6¼	6	6	6	
31½	24⅝	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	26¾	26	26	26½	
99	97	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	98½	98½	98½		
4	2¾		Elec-Mus Ind	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
13½	10¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3100	11½	11	11⅛	11¼	
69	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	53	53	53	55	
32	25½	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	30¼	30	30	30¼	
10	5¼		Erie RR	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛		
13½	7¾		Erie RR 1pf	200	9¼	9	9		
19⅛	6½		Erie RR 2pf	200	7¾	7¼	7¼		
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	90	10	10	10		
			—F—						
27¾	21	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	20½	20	20½	21	
15	12⅛	1	Firestone T & R	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜	
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	53	53	53	53	
49⅜	44¼	2½	First Nat Stores	3100	44¼	42½	43½	44¼	
⅝	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	⅜		Fisk Rub 1pf	190	½	½	½	⅝	
1¼	⅝		Fisk R 1 pf cv	30	¼	¼	¼		
19⅞	16¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	16¾	16½	16¾	16½	
4½	3		Foundation	100	3½	3½	3½		
5⅜	2¾		Fox Film A	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
19½	15¼	6.77	Freeport Texas	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	
			—G—						
17¼	14	3	Gamewell	50	14½	13⅞	13⅞		
3⅝	2½		GenAm Inv	300	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
59	51	6	Gen Am In pf ww	400	50	49	49	51	
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	29¾	29½	29½		
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	100	11½	11½	11½	12	
14¾	11	2	Gen Baking	700	14½	14½	14½	14¼	
90¼	88	8	Gen Baking pf	70	97	97	97		
3⅝	2½		Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
2¾	1¾		Gen Cable	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
5½	4		Gen Cable A	100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
28⅞	18½	1.80	Gen Electric	36500	19	18	18½	19	
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
36¾	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	5200	32½	32	32½	32½	
3⅜	1⅞	6	Gen Gas & EA	1200	2½	2	2⅛	2	
86	86	6	Gen Mills pf	400	87	86½	86½		
24¾	19½	2	Gen Motors	23100	21⅜	20½	20¾	21	
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1100	81	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	
4	3⅝		Gen Out Ad	100	4	3⅝	4		
14	11½	2½	Gen Print Ink	20	13½	13¼	13¼		
28⅝	20½	5	Gen Ry Signal	200	22	22	22	22½	
1⅛	⅝		Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾		
14½	12½		Gen Realty pf ww	300	14	14	14	13	
1⅛	⅝		Gen Thea Equip	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14½	10⅝		Gillette Saf Ras	4200	13½	12½	13½	13⅜	
2⅝	2		Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2	2⅛	
6½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	100	5½	5½	5½		
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	1700	17	16⅜	16⅝	16½	
5⅝	3⅞		Goodrich	400	4	4	4	3⅞	
17¼	12⅞	1	Goodyear	2400	13¾	13½	13½	14	
10	7¼		Gotham SilkHos	400	9½	9¾	9¾	9½	
64½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	20	64½	64½	64½		
4⅜	2⅝		GGraham Page	400	3½	3	3	3⅛	
3	1⅜		Grand-Sil Stores	1400	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	
8⅞	6⅝		Grand Union	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
30¼	23⅛	3	Grand Un2pf	100	30	30	30	30	
29⅝	25⅜	1	Grant (WT)	700	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
25	16⅛	3	Great Nor pf	4200	18¼	16¼	17⅛	17⅜	

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 6	Feb. 6
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	12⅝	12	12		
80	74	7	Great W Sug pf	10	75	75	75	74	
1¾	1		Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	
			—H—						
32½	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	30½	30½	30½	30½	
2¼	4⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19	14⅝	6½	Hahn D S pf	300	15	14¼	14½	15	
11½	10⅜	1.20	Hall Printing	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜		
70	65	7	Hanna (M.A.) pf	10	67	67	67		
15	11¼	1	Harbison Walker	200	11	11	11		
1⅞	⅝		Hartman Corp B	500	1½	1½	1½	1½	
95	92	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	92	92	92		
82	75¼	6	Hershey Choc	300	74½	74¼	74¼		
81¼	77	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	75	73½	73½		
7½	5½		Hollander	400	7¼	7¼	7¼		
130¼	117¾	7.80	Homestake M	400	122	121⅞	122	120¼	
3¼	2½		Houdaille Her B	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
23⅜	18¼		Houston Oil	100	17½	17	17	17½	
18½	11⅜	2	Howe Sound	2100	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝		
39¾	27½	3½	Hudson & Man	100	27	27	27		
11⅜	8¼	1	Hudson Motor	700

STEEL TRADE FACTORS NOT ENCOURAGING

Recessions in Industry, and Operations Are at Low Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—For the first time so far this year a recession has come over the steel industry though there are several evidences pointing to the probability that this is merely temporary.

Operations are at 28 per cent of capacity compared with about 30 per cent a week ago. Tin plate production has fallen to 35 per cent of capacity after having been gaited at 40 to 45 per cent for several weeks.

Automobile production, too, has slipped because of several uncertainties. Though prices are comparatively more stable than during recent months, changes are invariably downward.

Uncertainties surrounding the automobile industry have to do with the delay of Ford in showing his hand on the 1932 model; on the possibility that automobile prices will come down since virtually all basic materials entering automobile manufacture keep declining along with wages; on the state of general prosperity and the ability of the public to purchase.

Expect Motor Upturn

It is true that interest on the part of the public in the automobile shows was very keen this year, but it is difficult to differentiate between that interest which was merely "window shopping" and that which had behind it the intent to buy.

Even those in the automobile trade who seem pessimistic about present conditions believe that a spurt will take place in the late winter or early spring when some of the present doubts are removed.

There are several factors which will prove strong drawing cards to attract the public. Never did the motorist get more for his money than today. Even the low-priced cars have the modern features.

The steel entering the lowest priced cars is better than the steel in the high priced cars 10 years ago. Roads are better all the time. The mechanical act of driving is simpler and safer.

Bearing out the observations during January that the pace of steel ingot production was gaining was the official report of the American Iron & Steel Institute, showing that the industry was engaged on an average of 26.54 per cent of capacity compared with 23.58 per cent during December. Daily production last month was 56,203 tons compared with 50,092 daily during December.

Pig iron production figures for January were not so favorable as production fell off nearly 1 per cent. At the same time there was a net gain of five active furnaces during the month.

Steel Sales Drop

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation as of Jan. 31 will be announced Wednesday noon. Inasmuch as the head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation stated recently that his company had not sold as much steel last month as during December, it is reasonable to suppose that the Steel Corporation had fewer sales and that the tonnage statement will reveal a decline.

The largest inquiries for fabricated structural steel just now are for federal post offices and government buildings, these alone footing up to about 20,000 tons.

Structural steel business generally is better, though it is far below the volume a year ago at this time. The recent moves to reduce wages in the building industry, however, should stimulate demand.

There were two developments during the week which may have an important bearing on the steel demand. One was the launching of the campaign to do away with hoarding.

The spending of more money on the part of those who have it should have some effect on the demand for steel, so common is steel to the things wanted by the human race.

The other development was the decision of the New York City officials to abandon further development work in the way of construction and engineering projects because of lack of funds. Inasmuch as the New York area consumes about 25 per cent of the nation's structural steel, the effect of this decision becomes apparent. Moreover, other cities may follow the example of New York.

Iron Exports Drop

Exports of iron and steel in 1931 declined 53 per cent from those of the preceding year, December exports were the lightest since January, 1905. Delivery has been held up on some American steel destined for Shanghai because of the trouble in that city.

Pig iron demand is still rather lifeless in the East. Consumers are ordering only in carload lots. Inquiries for 500 tons or more are decidedly rare.

The metal situation generally has been weak, though not uniformly so. Both copper and zinc have sold at lowest prices for all time. Antimony, whose principal source of supply is China, advanced 1 cent on a report on Tuesday to 7 cents, following a wave of speculative buying on the theory that exports from the country would be greatly impaired by the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Tin has been holding steady at around 22 cents a pound. Lead is officially unchanged at the same price which has prevailed since Dec. 14, but concessions have been made in one quarter.

Copper has been available from second hands as low as 6 cents a pound, while custom smelters have offered the metal at 6¼ cents, which corresponds with the low point of 1931. Zinc has been sold at $2.80 a pound, East St. Louis, the lowest on record, comparing with $2.90 in 1895, which had been the previous low. The reduced prices did not stimulate demand.

Lead has been the briskest of the baser metals as has frequently been the case in recent months. On many days producers have sold their full day's production.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	70¼	70¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34½	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31¼	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38½	38
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38¾	38¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	67½
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	86	86
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3½	3¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93¼	93
Amer T&T 4s '36	98	96
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101½	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	98⅞	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95⅞	95¾
Amer T&T 5s' 65	96	95⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	101⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	87	86½
AmericaWriting Paper 6s '47	22¾	22½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74½	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	62	61
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76¼	75⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84⅞	84⅝
Atch T&SF 4s '05	79½	79⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	87	86⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76⅛	76⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '39	40½	40¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81½	81½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	54⅞	54⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	80	79¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	50	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	62	61
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76	75¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	91	91
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	61	60⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89	88
Boston & Maine 5s '55	73	73
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	97⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84¾	84⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 45	100⅛	100⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	91⅞	91⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	51
Broadway & 7th Av RR cn	3	3
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	82	82
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	147	147
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	107½	107
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65½	65
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	68	68
Can Nat Ry 5s	76½	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76¼	76¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	74½	74½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	78	78
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81¾	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81¾	81¾
Can North 4½s '35	87	86½
Can North deb 7s '40	94⅞	94¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	58⅛	57⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	82½	82½
Can South 5s A '62	84	84
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	88	88
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	47	47
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	76¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91¾	91¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	69¾	69¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	81	80¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	82	81½
Chicago B & Q 4s II ldiv '49	87	87
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	100	100
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14	13½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	97	97
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50½	50
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	59	58¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9⅞	9½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35	34¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	39¾	39¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27¼	27
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	76½	76½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	69	69
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	57	54⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	50½	50½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	36¾	35¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	86½	86½
Chile Coper 5s' 47	51	51
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	83	83
Cin Un T 5s rct	96½	96
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	74⅜	74⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	81½	81½
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	94	93½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	34
Colo Industrial 5s '34	60½	60½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	91	91
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	65½	65
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	76	75½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77¼	77
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	99	99
Cons Gas 4½s '51	89½	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¼	101¼
Consum Pow un 5s '52	98	98
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	80	80
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52	52
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¼	99⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5½s '41	81½	81⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	89	89
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	62½	62½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90¾	90¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81½	81
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94⅝	94¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40¾	38½
Erie RR n gellen	57	56⅜
Erie RR gen 5s '75	40¼	39
Fed Metal 7s '34	79	79
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	25	25
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45¼	45
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅜	99¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	76	76
Gen Rlv 6s	85½	85½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	61	60½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4¼	4
Goodrich 6s '65	39	39
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73½	73
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95	94⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93½	92
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	33	33
Hackensack Water Co 4s	79¼	79¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	25½	25
Hudson Coal 5s '62	35	35
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57¾	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	80⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	95½	95½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98	97⅝
Il Central 4s '52	49	49
Il Central 4s '53	39	39
Il Central 4¾s '66	37	36¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79½	79½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49½	47
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	59½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56½	56
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49⅞	49
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49⅞	49
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	71
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64½	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	41¾	41⅝
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	47½	47½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	17¼	17
Int Paper 6s '55	29½	29
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	41	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48½	47⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45¾	45
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	61¾	61¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92	92
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83	80¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	49
L'Autaro 6s '54	12½	12½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	59	59
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83½	83½
Long Island 4½ '32	80¾	80¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42½	42½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	92⅞	92⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34½	34½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84½	84
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79	79
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93¼	93
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89½	89
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	53½	53½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39	39
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36¼	36
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	53	51
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	54	51½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	53	52¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	53¼	51
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	37½	36
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	17½	17½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	21	21
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	90	90
Murray Body 6½s '34	74	74
Nat Fuel 5s	85	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93	93
Nat Steel 5s	89	88½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	74	73½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91	91
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	98¾	98¾
NYC&HR con 4s A'98	73¼	73
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72¼	72
NYC&HR 4½s N	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	71½	71½
NYC&HR 4s '42	67	66½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	67	67
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	73½	73½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	86½	85¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	85⅝	84½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	32¼	31½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '33	37	37
NY Dock Co 5s '38	47½	45½
NY Edison 5s '44	33½	33
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	97¾	97¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	107⅝	107⅝
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	88½	88½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44	42¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	48¾	48
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	94¼	94¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	97¼	97
North Am Co 5s '61	66¾	66¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81	81
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	78½	78½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	88¾	88
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	94½	94½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	58¾	58½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	86¼	86¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	95⅞	95¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	72	72
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	44½	44½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	96¾	96
Paramount Public 5½s '50	97⅝	97
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	45⅝	45⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	26	26
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	73	73
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	50	50
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	84½	83¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	68½	68
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91¼	91¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '65	79⅞	79⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '84	79	79
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87	87
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	50⅜	50¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63⅜	63⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	46½	46
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	88¼	88¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55	55⅞
Pitts McK&Youngs	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30¼	30½

	High	Low
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84¼	84⅛
Purity Baking 5s '40	71	71
Radio Keith ct p pd	100	100
Read rfg 4½s A '97	73	73
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85⅛	85⅛
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	90	90
Revere Cop & Br 6s '49	50	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13	13⅜
Rio G & W col 4s '49	50½	50½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30¼	30
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	31½	30½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	35⅝	35¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	73	72
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	84½	84½
Seabd A L 6s	5	3¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72½	72
Shell Union 5s '47	70¾	70⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¼	70¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39⅞	39⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	81	81
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83¾	83¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅜	94⅜
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	93	93
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	46½	46½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99	99
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	85½	85
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	67	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	66	65½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66	63½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	67¼	67
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	48	48
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	58½	58½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	63½	63½
Southern Ry 6s May '60	97¾	97¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88	88
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	26	26
Tenn Elec Power 5s '47	97	96¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	78	78
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46¾	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	35
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	93½	93½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	71	71
Union Oil 5s ww	93½	93½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87½	87½
Union Pacific 4s '68	72½	72½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	79	79
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48	48
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	79¼	78
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41½	40
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45⅝	45
Vanadium 5s '41	63	63
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	69	69
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	46	46
Warren Bros 6s '41	30¼	30
West Shore 4s 2361	72½	72½
Western Electric 5s '44	93	93
Western Maryland 5½s '77	54½	54
Western Pacific 5s A '46	42	42
Western Union R E 4½s '50	74	73½
Western Union 5s '51	66	66
Western Union col 5s '38	81½	81½
Western Union 6½s '36	86	85½
Western Union 5s '60	65	64½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 8	Feb 6
3½s '47	94.12	94.9	94.10	94.9
1st 4¼s '47	98.8	98.4	98.5	98.3
4th 4¼s '38	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.4
4th 4¼s reg	98.29	98.29	98.29	98.29
US 4½s '52	85.18	85.16	85.18	85.14
US 3½s '43	86.20	86.20	86.20	86.16
US 3½s '43 Mar	92.3	91.27	92.3	91.26
US 3½s '43 June	92.3	91.27	92.3	91.26
US 3½s 8 '47	90.26	90.12	90.26	90.18
US 3¼s '56	92.10	92.6	92.10	92.00
US 4s '54	96.16	96.00	96.00	95.10
US 4¼s '52	100.5	100.3	100.5	100.4

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	44	44
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	11⅝	9⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	14½	14
Argentine Gov 5s '48	60⅛	60⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48⅞	47½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51⅜	51⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52¼	51
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50¾	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51¼	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51¼	50⅝
Australia 4½s '56	47⅛	47
Australia 5s '55	53⅛	52⅝
Australia 5s '57	53½	53
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	45¼	44¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90¼	90¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	40	40
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	40	40
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37½	37½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84¾	84¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	87⅝	87
Berlin (City) 6s '58	95½	95
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	26⅜	26⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	44	44
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	34½	34
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	6⅞	6⅝
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	8	8
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	100½	100½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19	19
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	22	22
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	43	43
Buenos Aires 6½s '61	33⅜	33
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	41	46
Bulgaria 7½s '68	36½	36½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	91½	91
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72¼	72
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89⅜	88¾
Caiua Valley 7½s '46	12	12
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26½	26½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11⅜	11⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11¾	11¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11½	11½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	28½	27½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21½	21½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24	24
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s Oct	24	24
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	52	50½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	61	61
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23	23
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	25⅝	25⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73½	73½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35½	35½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13	13
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	91	91
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	59	58
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	68½	68½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	74¾	74
Deutsche Bk ctfs '32	72½	72½
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	76	76
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	81	81
Frankfurter Gas 7½s '42	85½	85½
French (Rep) 7s '49	111⅝	111⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113	112½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	37	36⅜
German 7s '49	61	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39	38⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	36½	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37	36⅝
Germ El Powe '53	34⅞	34⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	34½	34¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	47	47
Germ Gov Ins 5½s '65	36⅜	36⅜
Good Hope I&S W 7s '45	37½	37½
Greek 6s '68	35½	35½
Greek 7s '64	48⅜	48⅜
Helsingfors 6½s '60	41	41
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	48	47½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	25¼	25¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	25¼	25¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19⅞	19⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	72½	72½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70	69
Italy (King) 7s '51	87⅜	86
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	50	50
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	57⅞	57
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '65	64¼	64¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	75¾	75⅝
Jugoslavia 6s '57	38	38
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	22½	22½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	56	56
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	61½	61½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	3
Mex 4s small A '10	4	65¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65½	13¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	13¼	70
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	70	103⅜
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103⅜	44
New South Wales 5s' 57	44¼	43½
New South Wales 5s' 58	44	97¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98¼	31
North German Lloyd 6s '47	31	77¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	77¼	76½
Norway (King) 6s '52	76½	74½
Nuremberg 6s '52	31	29
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	56	55
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	60	55¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	95¾	95½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102	101½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	7¾	7¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6¾	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54⅞	54
Prussia 6s' 52	32¾	32¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	66⅜	30
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	37½	37½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	38	36
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68	68
Roumania 7s '59	64½	64½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	81¾	81
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	61¼	30½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	30½	33½
Shinyetau El Pw 6½s '52	33½	46½
Siemens 6½s '51	46½	56
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	56	40
Sydney 5½s '55	40	38
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	38	37½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	83½	83½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	102⅜	102¼
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	84½	84½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	88½	87½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	88¼	38⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	40	38⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	58¾	58
Uijigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	81¼	80½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	86	86
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	83¾	83¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	80	80
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	38¾	38¾
Vienna 6s '52	32	32
Venetian Mtg 7s '52	56½	55½
Westphalia El 6s '53	85½	85½

HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Hartford Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $2,621,486 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal to $3.12 a share on the 840,000 shares of $25 par, compared with $2,674,600, or $3.18 a share, in 1930.

Gleams of Sunshine In the Business Sky

SEVERAL more gleams of sunshine in the business firmament are visible at the moment. Bank reopenings are on the increase. In the week ended Feb. 6, there were 15 institutions which opened their doors after having suspended, this being the high point so far. Then, too, the outlook for dividends has apparently changed for the better. Unfavorable dividend changes in the last week were the smallest for any week thus far in 1932, while favorable changes increased over the preceding week.

Earnings of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company for 1931 of $18,807,575 gained more than $1,100,000 over 1930. Steel ingot output for January of 1,461,290 tons gained 159,000 tons over December. Hawaii's 1931 pineapple pack totaled 12,807,291 cases, a gain of 135,000 cases over the pack of the preceding year. Deposits in the mutual savings banks of the United States increased $565,281,883 in 1931.

Continental National Bank Reorganization

The proposed plan of reorganization for the Boston-Continental National Bank calls for an institution with capital of $500,000 and surplus of an equal amount.

The old bank had capital of $1,000,000 represented by 50,000 shares of $20 par value stock; surplus of $125,000 and deposits of approximately $5,500,000.

Under the proposed new set-up, it is planned to raise $500,000 new money. In addition, depositors will be asked to pledge 10 per cent of their deposits for purchase of stock in the new bank. The new money and subscriptions from depositors are expected to make up the $1,000,000 capital and surplus.

Thus it is planned to have depositors in the old bank own 50 per cent of the stock in the new bank with the other 50 per cent being owned by interests who put up the new money.

Subscription to stock of the new bank by depositors will cut down their deposits from approximately $5,500,000 to $4,950,000.

It is further proposed that assets of the old bank to the extent of 50 per cent of the amount due depositors, or $2,475,000, be transferred to the new bank.

The remaining assets of the old bank will be placed in the hands of three trustees. As these latter assets are liquidated, the proceeds will be credited to depositors in the old bank until they have received the full amount of their deposits (less the amount subscribed to stock in the new bank), or approximately $2,475,000.

Any funds remaining thereafter will be distributed to shareholders in the old institution.

WESTERN ROAD MAY RECEIVE AID FROM THE FINANCE CORP.

Although many roads pl

Music

Zimbalist

Mr. Efrem Zimbalist gave a violin recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, with Mr. Theodore Saidenberg as accompanist. The size of the audience which greeted him reflected small credit on musical Boston, considering that he is one of the first fiddlers of his time. The severity of his program perhaps had something to do with the paucity of listeners. It was confined to two oddly mated composers, Bach and Paganini. Beginning with Bach's Concerto in E major, it passed to Pagannini's in D major, Bach's Partita II, the Paganini-Vogrich "Trois Morceaux Caracteristiques" and Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo."

This concerto of Paganini's has been described as one of his better, more musical works. Today, however, it impresses the hearer as not noticeably superior to his other concoctions. Its chief interest lies in its fireworks, and musical fireworks no longer are accepted as a satisfactory substitute for musical values. One admired the apparent ease with which Mr. Zimbalist took the hurdles. The composer probably would not thank him for making them look so readily surmountable.

The Bach concerto was another matter. It gave Mr. Zimbalist opportunity to display his aristocratic musicianship, an opportunity of which he took full advantage. The Partita served to bring the two composers somewhat closer together. It has technical difficulties aplenty, and its musical quality is less apparent that than that of other compositions of the master. Here again Mr. Zimbalist's performance was admirable, but it must be confessed that a certain austerity which pervaded both the Concerto in E major and the Suite left them less ingratiating than they can be made to appear. The playing of the Chaconne seemed to confirm a suspicion that had been growing throughout these Bach items: the performance was deficient in only one quality, and that was rhythmic freedom—a rather serious lack, which was sufficient to prevent the program from taking us to the Zimbalist heights.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, offered the seventh concert in the present series, with Miss Margaret MacDonald, pianist, as assisting artist. The program comprised Franck's Symphony; Mozart's Concerto in C major; the Aria from the Suite in D by Bach and Lalo's Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys."

It is evident that the People's Symphony has in some manner become infused with new vitality. One suspected it a month ago; yesterday confirmed the suspicion. The esprit de corps appears vastly improved. The rich orchestration and opulent harmonies of Franck apparently strike responsive chords in the hearts of those who play them. Seldom has the orchestra given a better account of itself than in the Franck Symphony.

For the concerto, Mr. MacDonald, concert master of the orchestra, stepped to the podium, there to lead properly diminished forces through an excellent accompaniment to an equally excellent piano performance by his talented young daughter. Miss MacDonald evinces poise and musical ability far beyond that possessed by most girls of 16. Although Mozart himself confessed that he did not write for the amateur, he might have found Miss MacDonald a worthy performer of a concerto disarming in its apparent simplicity. Miss MacDonald's technic is clean, her pedaling well managed and she recognizes the flexibility of a melodic line.

The orchestral numbers which completed the program were played with the same attention to the fine points of composition that characterized the symphony, although an unfortunate entrance of the horn during the cello obbligato temporarily clouded the ensemble.

"Rigoletto"

On Saturday night the Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Verdi's "Rigoletto," with this cast:

Duke of Mantua ..... Antonio Cortis
Rigoletto ..... Victor Damiani
Gilda ..... Margherita Salvi
Giovanna ..... Louise Bernhardt
Sparafucile ..... Virgilio Lazzari
Maddalena ..... Coe Glade
Monterone ..... Sergio Benoni
Borsa ..... Lodovico Oliviero
Marullo ..... Jean Vieuille
Count Ceprano ..... Eugenio Sandrini
Countess Ceprano ..... Mary Rose Barrons
Conductor ..... Frank St. Leger

Using a score judiciously snipped, the Chicagoans offered a performance which moved swiftly, and smoothly. With the exception of Mr. Damiani, the principals were the same as those in the Boston performance two years ago, singers of experience and presumably seasoned to their rôles. Regrettable, therefore, that Miss Salvi's sense of tonality should have played her false at some of the most strategic points, and that she should still find "stage business" somewhat beyond her grasp. Her interpretation of the part continues to be singularly naïve throughout, although it is, after all, a characterization which mates rather well with the white gold, ingenucus quality of her voice.

Mr. Damiani evidently found the rôle of Rigoletto more congenial material than that of Sharpless, in which he made his Boston début, for he displayed an acceptable aptness at portraiture. In Mr. Damiani the Chicago aggregation has a singer whose talents ought to place him as a capable and dependable member of the company.

Miss Glade lent distinction to the part of Maddalena by the richness of her vocal equipment and the verve with which she played opposite the sinister Sparafucile of Mr. Lazzari. Mr. Cortis appeared in good voice, but his conception of the rôle lacked the debonair quality which one associates with the character of the Duke. The remaining parts were satisfactorily assigned, but on the whole the production fell short of the standard which the Chicagoans have set for the Italian operas in their repertoire.

G. M. S.

"Samson et Dalila"

The opera in the afternoon was Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," with this cast:

Dalila ..... Cyrena Van Gordon
Samson ..... Paul Althouse
The High Priest of Dagon ..... Cesare Formichi
Abimelech, Satrap of Gaza ..... Sergio Benoni
An Old Hebrew ..... Chase Baromeo
A Philistine Messenger ..... Theodore Ritch
First Philistine ..... Lodovico Oliviero
Second Philistine ..... Antonio Nicolich
Conductor ..... Emil Cooper

Mr. Althouse, by temperament and experience, was well equipped to replace Mr. Marshall. He added an emotional interpretation to a richness of voice which raised the quality of his performance far above routine and gave more than usual appeal to the sorry figure out of Biblical history.

Miss Van Gordon, whether intentionally or otherwise, brought dusky coloring to the tones in the lower register but reached the upper levels without stridency. Her costuming, imposing enough in the last act, was a little too girlishly simple in the first, and remindful of the woeful lady of "The Pot of Basil" in the second. Both artists won warm acclaim from the Saturday matinée audience.

Mr. Formichi bore out a dignified conception of a High Priest who would never allow strong feeling to betray his vocal resonance. Mr. Benoni, in his first appearance here, was a satisfactory Abimelech. Mr. Baromeo gave a good account of the Old Hebrew. The a cappella number of the group of Hebrew Old Men in the first act went off smoothly. The Chicago ballet has lost the glamour of other days. Every season the deflation in this group of assisting artists grows more apparent. Of the dancers, only the leaders, Ruth Pryor and Edward Caton, provide real interest. However, this kind of adornment does give pleasure to operagoers, and did Saturday afternoon.

The staging also won approval, especially in the third act, though the pillars of the Temple of Dagon wore a family resemblance to those in Rhadames's Hall of Fame, and Dagon looked more like a statue of some ancient statesman than an awesome heathen idol.

Mr. Cooper, conducting, got all there was, it is believable, out of the score, which, seeming particularly shallow after the Wagnerian shimmer and glow of the previous evening, was nevertheless entertaining and easy to listen to.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Lucien C. P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors, "Parade of the States"; "Louisiana"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO presentation.
5:15 Toe Ticklers.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Rhythms.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:30 "Mansfield Singers."
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:30 "Stampers" Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, "The World's Business."
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 Gerard N. E. Million-Dollar Days; orchestra; soloists; guest speaker.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, the Bath Club: interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast Rehearsals; Mildred Hunt; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden Newsoddities."
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 String Trio.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:00 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray, baritone; Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ Melodies.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Benedict Pullo, pianist.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Piano Melodies.
6:20 Joe Beaulieu—Character Sketch.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirthquakes" Variety.
7:00 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:15 "Knock-Out Riley."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tatter."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
4:45 p. m.—"Steps in Correct English."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—Bradford organ.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:15 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p.m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Aunt Jemima," songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Description of Olympic women's speed skating race.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Description of Olympic two-man bobsleigh race.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

BOSTON RELIEF FUND $368,508 FROM GOAL

Boston's unemployment relief campaign for raising $3,000,000 opened the week with a total of $2,631,492, leaving $368,508 yet to be subscribed before the goal is reached, according to reports from campaign headquarters at noon today. Members of the campaign committee, it is stated, feel certain the quota will be reached this week.

An extensive and intensive drive will now be made to find jobs for the city's unemployed. Some committees to carry out this object already have been named and others will be announced later. Plans for carrying out the drive are being formulated and will be completed by the time the campaign quota is reached, it is said.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START IN BUSINESS—We supply high grade hosiery at absolute wholesale prices; write for particulars. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell unique line of occasional tables, coffee tables, revolving bookcases, all especially designed for the Gift Shop Trade; commission basis. In answering give references, territory covered and if you travel by automobile. W-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

TRAVEL

A SPONSORED TOUR of EUROPEAN ARTS CENTRES

Paris, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Paris. A pilgrimage following, step by step, the development of art, Ravenna mosaics, Giotto's frescoes, the glories of the Renaissance, Rembrandt's mystery, Dutch and French schools, the Impressionists, Picasso. A liberal finish to a good education. Enlightening to the artist, invaluable to the future expert and picture buyer. Whole tour 74 days, $1166 first class, $742 second class. Italian tour only, 47 days: first class $900, second class $568. (Passage from America is not included). Cultured Americans who wish their daughters to enjoy this great opportunity need not hesitate as the tour is sponsored by THE LADY DESBOROUGH and will be conducted by MRS. ARNOLD SMITH, WHADDON HOUSE, BRUTON, BATH, ENGLAND, who will take a pleasure in specially chaperoning those who desire it and will meet them at Cherbourg, April 7th, on arrival. WRITE IMMEDIATELY, as only 6 will be taken, giving references to her at above address. Hotel and Travel arrangements by the American Express Co., 6 Haymarket, London.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 6 Vernon Pl.—Apartment to share; reasonable; sleeping porch, fireplace; divide to suit. Or. 3-7932-J.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished elevator apartment, living room with kitchenette, Frigidaire, bedroom, twin beds; will rent whole or part. Apt. 5C, 51 Elm Avenue.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8725.

NEW YORK CITY, 353 East 84th St.—Four rooms, renovated floor in private house, $55. Call mornings or evenings, or phone Regent 4-1877 for further information.

N. Y. C., West 57th—Roomy new one-room apartment, pantry, Frigidaire, full maid service, switchboard, restaurant; sublet. Plaza 3-9339.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1931 Buick 8-cylinder, 5-passenger sedan; perfect condition; driven only by owner. Business Tel. Jam. 2300 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.). Residence Tel. Long. 1663. No dealers.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY living on Long Island desires services of refined person as companion housekeeper; must be good cook; good home; salary $50 per month; not a menial position. Write Box A-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SUNNY SOUTH — Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation. Artistic environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT. Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Front room; private family; very desirable; near 3 car lines; reasonable. Call after 7 p. m., Sta. 1520.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1083 Beacon St.—Quiet, attractive home; Christian Scientists preferred; $5-$10; also kitchenette, steam heat. Regent 4062.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, private bath, kitchenette; clean, quiet private home; 2 mins. B. M. T. Bw 2-3453.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 120 Hancock—Furnished, southern exposure, comfortable, quiet, kitchenette privileges; near church; Christian Scientist preferred. Lafayette 3-4496.

N. Y. C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Attractive, sunny room, private bath, convenient, 2-3; also single; homelike, (Apt. 75.)

HARTFORD, CONN., 463 Broadview Terrace—Single, sunny, quiet, comfortable room, near bath; private family; breakfast; garage optional. Phone 5-5778.

NEW YORK CITY, West 80's—Large front living-bedroom, twin beds, shower; 1 flight; well kept house; $7 single. Trafalgar 7-8410.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st St.—Attractive, sunny front room, high-class house; very reasonable. ELLIS, Academy 2-2912.

NEW YORK CITY, 80th (409 West End Ave.)—Beautifully furnished desirable single; homelike; convenient location (7E).

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, jewelry, silverware, pianos, automobiles, etc. Strictly confidential. Established 1908. Licensed by the State. Call, write or phone. Personal Finance Co., 2nd floor, 31 Milk St., Boston. Hubbard 1140.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, desires position; married, no children; reliable, sober, honest; can furnish best of references. Box M-1, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE secretary, expert bookkeeper, office manager, correspondent, sales promotionist, many years' experience, dependable, seeks responsible position. Write Box K-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENTLEWOMAN, educated, versatile, as companion; no objection to home duties; any location. KELSEY, 61 High St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BARBARA STATON, Soprano
Available for church and radio engagements. Artistic singing taught. Specialist in foundational technique.
1036 15th St. N. W. Phone District 1953
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEARING APPAREL

NEW YORK CITY—High-class, slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3811.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.

813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

Beaux Arts Lighting Studios
LIGHTING FIXTURES LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-2822 1205 WASHINGTON

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

G. C. HUTTERLY
EXPERT CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRERS
Second Floor 1309 H STREET, N. W.
Clocks called for and delivered.
Phone National 3752

Last Year's Hats
in Felt or Soleil Moulded to the Head in Any Size or Style
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
503 ELEVENTH ST. N. W.

ROSE GARDEN INN
1830 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.
Dinner Sundays 12:30 to 8
Week days 4:30 to 8
Regular Full Course DINNER 50c
Same price Sundays as week days.

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
Modernize your old jewelry
Allowance made on Old Watches and Old Gold.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
BOUQUET SHOP
732 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.
Phone District 6525 Delivery

"PARKWAY"
Cleaners and Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Service to Your Home
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.

MARY L. BIONDI
BEAUTY PARLOR
Eugene Permanents $6.50
Nestles Chipless 5.00
Shampoo and Waves 1.00
201 COLORADO BLDG. Metropolitan 6018

GOWNS
Lovely Gowns From $11 Up
HENDERSON
206 THE LA SALLE
Conn. Ave. at L St. Phone Met. 4045

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

February Sale of Furniture

The beginning of an annual event featuring occasional pieces at unusually attractive prices.

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY SERVICE
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
G. F. GARNER, *Manager*

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
See our line of
Walk-Over & Vitality Shoes
The Broadway Shoe Store
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH STREET

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
PHONE 41478
Cleaners and Dyers Willis' All work called for and delivered
Suits and Overcoats 75 Cents
Dresses $1.00
313 WEST OLNEY ROAD, NORFOLK, VA.

Our Pride Bread
Ultra-Wholesome Because It Contains 100% Liquid Milk Content
PENDERS

WORKMANSHIP THAT STANDS THE TEST OF TIME
CLAYTON M. LEAVITT
WATCH CLOCK REPAIRING JEWELRY
601-4 NEW MONROE BLDG.
254 GRANBY STREET
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

W. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Benson's *Hairdresser*
All Branches of Beauty Culture
648 New Monroe Bldg., NORFOLK, VA.

WERGLEY'S FRENCH PASTRY SHOP
Confections and Ice Cream
55 CITY MARKET Phone 22838
204 MARKET STREET

HORNER'S
Incorporated
CLEANERS and DYERS
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

SMITHFIELD HAM

Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies and Breads. Small Cakes Wrapped Carefully for Mailing. Nut-Bread.
Boston Brown Bread
SARAH LEE KITCHEN
701 West Grace, RICHMOND, VA.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK *Makes a Lovely Gift*
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 D. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Complete Service Station
Car Washing and Polishing Expert Lubrication
EXIDE BATTERIES GOODRICH TIRES
PROMPT ROAD SERVICE

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
117 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street, Richmond, Va.
Local and Long-Distance Moving

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical

W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
Townfield and Goldex Tailored Wear.

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

ROANOKE

HANCOCK CLAY CO.
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
"The Best Place to Shop After All"
New Spring Fashions
in Frocks, Coats and Accessories
Ready Now
Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Ford
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

Heinz 57 Varieties
STANLEY'S
110 GRANDIN ROAD
PHONES 2165—2168

Fifty Complete Food Markets
MICK OR MACK CASH TALKS
All 100% locally owned
Roanoke and Vicinity

Hickey-Freeman Suits and Coats
Stetson Hats—Knox Hats
Prices are much lower
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
208 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
By our service we have grown." "By our work we are known
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

What Could Be Sweeter?
Wagner's Home Made Confections
1015 Quarrier St. A. J. Casper, *Mgr.*

CLARKSBURG

Hartley-Round Co. INCORPORATED
A DEPARTMENT STORE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
221 WEST MAIN STREET

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Confidence

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
Opening, February 10
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL DEPT.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

S. CONWAY BEACH
Plumbing Contractor
2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 14th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The Sanitary Delicatessen
321 9TH STREET
"Quality and service is our motto"

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

POST VACANT

ALDERSHOT — Wanted immediately, young gentlewoman, Christian Scientist preferred, as nursery governess for boy nearly 6; first lessons, general care; small needlework; wages arranged. LADY CARDEN, Tomlin's Cottage, Frimley.

LSSKY—Trustworthy, capable mother's help; housework, plain cooking; 3 children. MRS. RUST, Sunny Lea, Upper Mildmay Rd., Chelmsford.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PAYING GUESTS

SURBITON, SURREY—In quiet yet central neighbourhood, excellent cuisine, home-like surroundings, every attention and all conveniences; near station; lock-up garages adjacent. TEMPLE HOUSE, Anglesea Road. Phone Kingston 0730.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; good catering, lift, night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth 3867.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOMELANDS, Dealtry Road, London, S. W. 15—Comfortably furnished sunny; in spacious house, homely; gas fires, own meters, constant hot water, electric light; garden; quiet, countrylike; near buses, parks, trains, all parts City; 20 minutes to Victoria; 1 guinea single, double 35/-; board optional. Phone Putney 3335.

LONDON, BLACKHEATH, 32A Lee Terrace—Charming bedroom with breakfast 25/- or bed & sittingroom, newly furnished and redecorated; meals arranged.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Comfortable bed or divan sitting rooms from 13/6; gas fires with rings; partial board if desired. Park 7423. MISSES EVANS AND LIVESAY, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON—Bedroom or bedsittingroom, one or two business people; use dining, drawing room; breakfast, late meal if required; electric light, bath; nice locality; moderate terms. 14 Elms Avenue, N. W. 4. Hendon 8597.

LONDON, Kensington—Near station and Gardens; to let with attendance; 2 bed and 2 reception rooms or whole of well and comfortably furnished, low-built house, lately redecorated; 9 rooms, paved garden. 55 Abingdon Villas, W. 8.

LONDON—Furnished bedroom to let in quiet house; gas fire; meals optional; near buses & tube station. 45 Alwyn Avenue, Chiswick, W. 4.

LONDON, at 17 Bramham Gardens and 4 Courtfield Gardens—3-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, bedsitting rooms; meals optional. Flaxman 6059.

ROOMS WANTED

REQUIRED furnished bed-sitting room with partial board in small private house; E. or N. E. London; terms moderate. G. S., 21 Porchester Square, London, W. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Charming Maisonette Service Flat to let (unfurnished), 2 first floors facing gardens, 5 rooms, constant hot water, very central; 5 minutes Earls Court, underground & buses. For particulars apply MISS PYNE, 31 Courtfield Gdns., London, S. W. 5.

LONDON—Well-furnished service suites, also bed-sitting rooms, baths, central heating, hot & cold running water, phone, valet, catering. 15 Wetherby Gardens, S. W. 5. (Gloucester Rd. Station).

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON—Furnished & unfurnished service suites in private house; moderate. Box K-1839, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London. W. C. 2.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Unfurnished service suites, well appointed house; near Earls Court Station. Box M-42, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON, MAYFAIR—Service suites and bedsitting rooms, telephone, hot & cold running water; also flat. 13 Half Moon St.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy one of the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2467

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M. Visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING—Full secretarial training, individual teaching, positions found, residential pupils taken. MRS. A. M. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London. Park 7986.

LILIAN M. A. JAMES, L.R.A.M. A.R.C.M., Member of the Royal Society of Teachers. PIANOFORTE LES

LONDON

CHINGFORD (Continued)

GREETING CARDS, etc.
CALENDARS
BRIMBLE'S
STATIONERS and NEWSAGENTS
82 STATION ROAD CHINGFORD
'Phone Silverthorn 1282

The CORNER BAKERY
M. BOYDENS
Bread & Pastry Markets
Bateaux Petit Fours
Large variety of choice cakes for all occasions; light refreshments served.
Phone Silverthorn 1286
The Parade, Chingford

BOWYER'S
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
by Cliftons, Kunzles, Cadburys, Buchards, Rowntrees, Fullers, Callard & Bowsers.
FOX'S GLACIER MINTS
116 STATION ROAD Specialities in Cakes

EALING
DRAPERY
Ladies' and Children's Outfitting
GEO. LEESE
137a-139 NORTHFIELD AVENUE

FINCHLEY
Prompt Automobile Service and Repairs
CARS FOR HIRE
GARAGE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
BELLS MOTORS
139 High Rd., East Finchley N. 2
Telephone Tudor 2889

GOLDERS GREEN
SALES
Choice Confectionery
Agent for Mrs. Chadwick's Home-made Toffee.
79 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
Speedwell 6837
BOOKING AGENT FOR MOTOR COACHES
Any service—Anywhere. No booking fees.

HAMPSTEAD
DRY CLEANING IN 24 HOURS
Specialists in the Cleaning of Furs and all Delicate Fabrics
Also Naval and Military Uniforms
All orders collected and delivered—Urgent orders in a few hours.
New Way Dry Cleaners Ltd.
469, Finchley Rd., N. W. 3 Ph. Hamp. 4089
also
2, Symons St., Sloane Sq. Ph. Sloane 2097

LEYTONSTONE
WINTER SALE Now On
BEARMANS
The House of Value
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE, E.11
Tel. Leytonstone 1131, 4 Lines

A. H. SHARPE Ltd.
730, High Street, Leytonstone
Tel. Wanstead 2092
NEEDLEWORK
WOOL & GIFT SHOP
Rug making demonstration & instruction without extra charge.
Special Agents for
PATONS & BALDWINS WOOLS
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 STATION PARADE
Noted for Hosiery, Gloves
Underwear, Frocks and Blouses
AGENT FOR JAEGER
Telephone: Leytonstone 2873

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 5866 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings. Poster Designs of every description.

FURNITURE REPAIRS
of Every Description
BEDDING REMADE
M. GUTTERIDGE
6, HOLBEIN PLACE
SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W. 1

A HENNING
61 George St.
Portman Sq.
Welbeck 7858
Antiques
Also Modern China & Glass
Useful Presents

TOM HILL
(SLOANE SQUARE) LTD.
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES & TRAVELLING REQUISITES
Umbrellas Re-Covered
44 Sloane Sq. Sloane 8969. Estab. 1870

MILDRED CARTER
Artist in Millinery
REMODELLING A SPECIALITY
Victory House, 99 Regent St., W. 1
Entrance in Swallow St. (Regent 4645)

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waversa
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd. (Nr. Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032

BUILDING DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke Street, W. C. 2 Temple Bar 1360

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
Phone Park 7211
Depots, 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens.
159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

LONDON (Continued)

The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak, iron frame, wire spring mattress, 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 1 in. complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne. 2 Cretonne pillows, canvas platform, and valance.

BOWEN & MALLON
163-167 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

The Maison Copie
(Principal Monsieur Henri Copie)
Artist Coiffeurs
PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, Etc.
3 William Street, Knightsbridge
LONDON, S. W. 1
Appointment phone: Sloane 4923

W. Clarke Son Ltd.
COAL & COKE MERCHANTS
Deliver All Districts
Supply Truck Loads to Any Station
ESTABLISHED 1842
Advise Consumers on
FUEL for ALL PURPOSES
CHIEF OFFICE: 341 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W. C. 1. Phone Terminus 4061-2

INSURANCE
SERVICE TO ALL
THANK YOU
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
25 Leadenhall St., E. C. Monument 2480
Telephone Nos.: Silverthorn 1899

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone. Park 6074.

Mrs. Denton
Specialises
In OLD ENGLISH GLASS, CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS & SMALL LUSTER FITTINGS
also Always in Stock an interesting and varied collection of old glass, china & furniture suitable as Gifts for all occasions.
83a HIGH ST., Marylebone, W. 1

Telephone Regent 1776
A. MILLAR ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
London, W. 1

Charles
182 BROMPTON ROAD
New Frocks for Old
Let me make over your old frocks or make up your own materials into smart garments. Fine Lingerie made, repaired, washed & re-tinted.
PHONE SLOANE 6623

DECORATIONS
CABINET AND JOINERY WORK
UPHOLSTERY
S. B. CURZON
13 High Rd., Kilburn, N. W. 6
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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

PARKING IN COVENTRY

All motorists need calendars in Coventry, England. To solve its traffic problems caused by narrow streets this city has signposts which say "Pull Up Here on Even Dates" on one side of the street, while on the other side they read "Pull Up Here on Uneven Dates." This system allows tradesmen on both sides of the street to provide (on alternate days) parking conveniences for their customers.

In Lighter Vein

Mystery Ahead!

Frimpson, the researcher, was talking to a fellow boarder. "You know, I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—"

"May I help you to some of this hash?" interrupted the landlady.—*Pathfinder.*

Easy

A freshman at Indiana University, taking out a permit to use his car while in residence, found himself confronted by the following question:

"Purpose for which car is to be used?" In the blank he wrote:

"To ride in."—*Indianapolis News.*

Habit

Foreman: "How is it that the other boy makes such a very thin joint with his mortar?"

Bricklayer's apprentice: "Habit, sir. He's been working in a sandwich shop." — *Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Passing Show

Village Chairman (to eminent visitor): "Blacksmith tuned them six middle notes, but the wires got crossed, so remember that blacks plays whites and whites blacks."

Pullman Car Chatter

"That's great news about the heavy snows in California."

"Yes, shake! I'm from Florida, too."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Bartimæus, Timæus (D. S. K.)—*Bar-tih-me'-us* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *e* long, *u* as in circus; secondary accent on first syllable); *Ti-me'-us* (*i* and *e* long, *u* as in circus).

Mozart, Beethoven (F. R.)—Preferably *Mo'-zart* (long *o*, *a* as in arm); *Bay'-to-ven* (long *a* and *o*, *e* as in novel). Not *Mote'-zart*—the German pronunciation being *Mo'-tsart*—or *Bay-tho'-ven.*

Closet — The *o* is short as in *lot*, *kloz'-et*—nearly *klahz'-et.* Avoid *klaw'-zet.*

Practically—Four syllables, *prak'-tih-kal-y* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* clipped as in *account*, *y* as in *fancy*). Not *prak'-tik-ly.*

Ordain—The *o* is short as in odd, the sound approaching *ahr-dane'.* There is, to be sure, a petty shade of difference between the *o* as in odd and the *ah* sound; but the respelling above is suggested to draw attention away from the temptation to sound the *o* in this word as in orb. It is not *aur-dane'.*

It is this same short *o* which causes so much puzzling over "corporeal" and "incorporeal." (The second *o* in these words, of course, is long as in post.)

Clairvoyance—Preferably *klar-voi'-anse* (first *a* as in care).

Fidelity—The vowels are all short, *fih-del'-ih-ty.*

Ratio—Preferably three syllables, *ray'-shih-o.*

Resource, discourse—*Re-sorse'* and *dis-korse'.* A number of sharp-eyed readers picked up our inadvertent valuing of the o's—in a recent note—as in orb. In both instances they should be long as in sold. But the main thing is to keep the accent on the second syllable.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

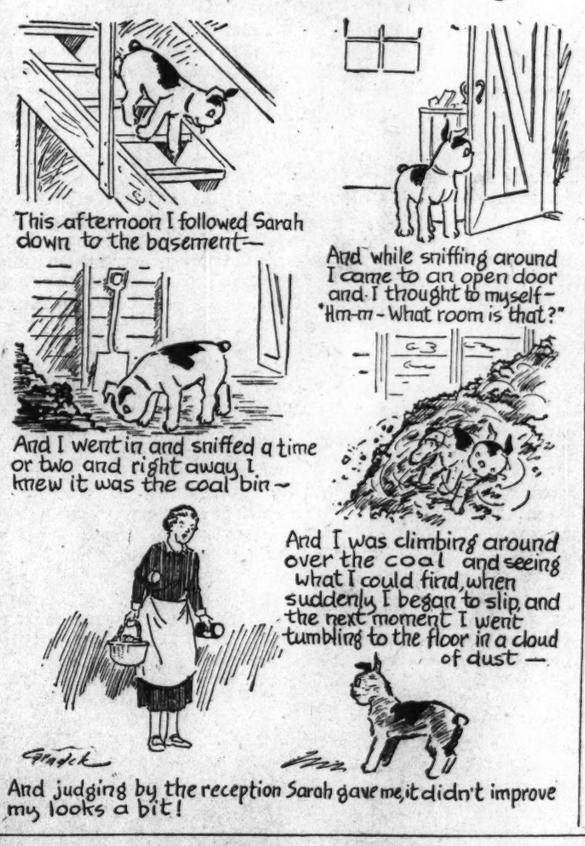
Martin Van Buren, when President of the United States, had a carriage made of timbers from the frigate Constitution?

Six different governments have ruled Texas: Spain, France, Mexico, the Texas Republic, the Confederacy, and the United States?

A Quotation for Today

WISDOM is better than weapons of war.
—ECCLESIASTES ix:18.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I followed Sarah down to the basement—
And while sniffing around I came to an open door and I thought to myself—"Hm-m-What room is that?"
And I went in and sniffed a time or two and right away I knew it was the coal bin—
And I was climbing around over the coal and seeing what I could find, when suddenly I began to slip and the next moment I went tumbling to the floor in a cloud of dust—
And judging by the reception Sarah gave me it didn't improve my looks a bit!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Never Faileth

Sydney, Australia

A WOMAN so much desired a child to mother that she decided to adopt a baby girl. After visiting a large home where orphans are cared for, she found the one she most wanted to be her own—the smallest and least attractive little specimen of humanity it was possible to find.

Knowing very little about the care of children, the woman straightway took the little one to a health center. The matron in charge, on hearing her story, asked, "But will you tell me why you picked out such a miserable mite when there were so many beautiful and normal babies to choose from at the home?"

"Why," answered the woman, "it was because this wee thing appealed to me as being so much in need of love."

Practical advice was then given this woman on the care and feeding of an infant, and she was told that the rest depended on her love and care.

From that day the baby commenced to thrive. She is now a strong and healthy, child, proving once more that "love never faileth."

What They Say

A Glass of Beer in Tennis

"The precision that tennis demands makes necessary total abstinence—even from beer. Of this the tennis player is aware, as well as are competitors in other sports. The person who says one cocktail or one glass of beer does not make any difference in one's eye coördination and balance is wrong, at least from a tennis point of view."—*Helen Wills Moody.*

The World's Burden

"The world can no longer safely or wisely carry the burdens armaments impose."—*Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and Germany.*

Counterfeit

"Man is made with infinite possibilities, but unless he develops his best self he is a counterfeit."—*The Rev. Henry T. Crane.*

A Brother

"If a man's face can light up at a quotation I know and love, then that man for me is a brother, whether he be a dustman or a duke."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Causation

"Disease is made only out of cruelty and evil; and health and happiness only out of love."—*Robert B. Logan, editor, the Starry Cross.*

Talk, Talk, Talk!!

"If the men who do things talked half as much as the men who know how things ought to be done, life would hardly be worth living."—*Prince of Wales.*

Brevities

Louisville Courier Journal: Even the old Congressional Record, costing $40 a page and running $700 to $1000 a day, came in for criticism in behalf of economy; but the result probably will be nothing more than a few extra $40 pages devoted to the criticism.

Washington Post: In ancient Rome a man always acquired the "last book" published. History is silent, however, as to whether he acquired it from his neighbors, as Americans do.

Los Angeles Times: Work has been started at Dublin on an "all-Irish" picture. We cannot say as to "Pat," but since it is to be a talkie "Mike" is assured of a major part in the production.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 31
(Published Jan. 24, 1932)
A COMBINATION OF THE BEST SCORES RECEIVED

Hole Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. NNAEWGOSL	2	News Along	2
2. DDDAARNTSLOG	2	Gold-standard	1
3. NEODOUTCA	3	Education	1
4. OORTDEEDRMA	3	Dear Motored	2
5. TGANOIBYLF	2	Flying-boat	1
6. EELATRUSGL	3	Legislature	1
7. ATLBNDEURO	2	Round-table	1
8. YRLENCOODR	2	Record Only	2
9. NNSSUUYHRO	2	Sunny Hours	2
	21		13

NOTE: No. 2 authorized by Century, No. 8 by Standard, No. 7 by Oxford, Section 4.

GOLF-O-GRAMS

HOLE	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
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2	OORRSYEAA	4	
3	EBCUNYOTA	3	
4	OOGNTYLHA	3	
5	KFCREOTSSH	2	
6	SSXERTATOC	2	
7	YBIHPOGAR	3	
8	SEMZIALSL	2	
9	YVYREDANH	2	

No. 33 24 Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Chinese Unity

A FOREIGN invasion repeatedly has been the shortest cut to the creation of national feeling since the days of Joan of Arc. Hitherto, however, it has worked neither well nor continuously in the case of China, but the signs are not wanting that it may now grow under the impetus afforded by the Japanese Navy. One sign is the way Gen. Chen Mingshu's nineteenth route army resisted the Japanese in the first assault upon Chapei.

China's lack of national feeling in the midst of national stress has always been a puzzle to the foreigner. Chinese nationalism was born in a Western university. Students who went abroad in the 'eighties and 'nineties learned outside of China that China was a nation. The idea apparently never had occurred to their fathers. There was the individual, but he was not important. There was the family, which was all-important. Finally, there was China, but this was a civilization, not a glorified individual for whom one entertained a fellow feeling. To the nineteenth century Chinese, China was as much of an abstraction as was France to the seventeenth century Breton.

So nationalism germinated slowly. When it demanded expression it was put through the initial stage of antiforeignism. The foreign concessions and settlements dotted over China but excluded from Chinese jurisdiction must be regained for China! The agitation became a crusade focusing in militant outbreaks on the anniversaries of "humiliations" experienced at the hands of the foreigners. Gradually the Nationalist movement became part of the government that appeared in Canton.

One day in 1925 Michael Borodin arrived in Canton, straight from Moscow, as adviser to Sun Yat-sen. He it was who put Chinese nationalism into a hothouse, infusing it with his own genius for organization. Nationalist armies, in their periodical expeditions against Peking, used to act like the Duke of York's men—they marched up the hill and down again. But when they sallied forth under Bolshevist organization, they overturned the Central Government and put nationalism in supreme authority.

The last two words would sound like a sorry jest to the foreigners now living in China. Supreme authority! Chinese war lords, paying lip service to nationalism, have kept the Nationalist Government at Nanking alive solely as a buffer between themselves and the foreigner. China has remained spattered with so many satrapies that a month ago there was some question whether the Central Government controlled even its own capital. Nationalism, too, has dissipated into factionalism, and is so weak in authority that it is at the beck and call of the student population.

H. G. Wells was once asked what was the most important thing he had learned in writing his "Outline of History." He replied, "The importance of China." China is a tremendous fact. For that reason Chinese unity is the greatest imponderable in the present situation. A great opportunity exists for world statesmanship to help it along its way with judicious intervention when the Shanghai trouble blows over.

The word "intervention" sounds bad, but there is good intervention as well as bad, and the kind needed just now is similar to that undertaken by the League of Nations when it reconstructed Austria. Specifically, it should aim at freeing Chinese nationalism from the smothering influence of Chinese militarism. This can be done by removing sources of revenue, particularly on the railroads, from the grip of the war lords. Military control over revenue is the thing that keeps Chinese nationalism half-starved and the people wretched.

Chinese unity not only would be good for China, but it would be beneficial to the whole world. When every fourth person in the world is a Chinese, a chaotic China must be a trouble for everybody. The world will never be able to run away from its responsibilities toward such a continent of a country merely by assuming it to have an effective government which yet remains to be established in fact.

New Gold in Sweden

THE present scarcity of gold in most parts of the world, due more to poor distribution than to actual shortage, gives special importance to new sources of the metal, on which the value of so much currency is based. Known gold mines are worked harder than ever and new methods devised for better treatment of ore and for finding new deposits.

Perhaps the most romantic of these ingenious devices are the electrical and magnetic prospecting methods, which geologists and electrical engineers have worked out together. Through electrically charged wires, laid in the ground, the modern prospectors literally "listen" for the ore, because the presence of metal affects electrical currents and alters the sound in attached telephone receivers.

These electrical "divining rods" are now used in many parts of the world. A few years ago a new lead lode was found near an old and nearly exhausted mine in Newfoundland. In Texas the subsurface is surveyed for the most likely deposits of mineral oil. In various parts of Canada and South Africa, the electrical hunt for metal continues.

In Sweden this prospecting has been going on for some years. Some of the new methods, in fact, were originated there. The best finds have been made in the northern Province of Vesterbotten, close to the arctic circle. At the opening session of the Swedish Parliament last month, Prime Minister Carl Gustaf Ekman announced a new find on government land, "rich in gold and copper," though for the time being exploitation is not practical.

Altogether about forty ore bodies have been located in the same district, most of them by the Swedish Geological Survey, which asks for funds to continue the search. The most important find was made on private property some eight years ago at Boliden, and this mine now has been developed, a smelter set up at the coast and a railroad line built to connect the two. New communities have been constructed at both points, and this spring operations at the rate of 600,000 tons a year will be in full blast. So far 285,000 tons of ore have been shipped abroad and nine tons of gold extracted, besides copper, silver, sulphur and arsenic. In the future the present plant will be able to produce from ten to twelve tons of gold a year, worth about $8,000,000. Until five years ago the mine area was an unproductive wood lot of a run-down subarctic farm.

When discoveries such as this are made, it is far from certain that science and invention may not soon be able to produce enough new gold so as to affect the political as well as the economic balance between nations.

A Chamberlain i' Faith

FANCY the thoughts of Neville Chamberlain as he sat down after making his momentous announcement in the House of Commons that Great Britain had definitely renounced free trade. They must have gone back to a time eighteen years ago when his father's house at Highbury, near Birmingham, was the mecca of British protectionists. He may have shut his eyes to permit his imagination to recall many week-end scenes on the ancestral lawn, with the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain sitting bolt upright in his wheel chair, immaculate, orchid in buttonhole, monocle firmly in place, asking his friends and followers to keep the faith.

Neville Chamberlain has kept the faith with his father. How "Joey" would have expanded with pride had he been permitted to see his son leading his country into the haven of protection. But he would have removed his eyeglass hastily as he looked closely at the business-like speaker on the government front bench. Neville! But Neville wasn't destined to do this! The son marked out for that honor was Austen, who inherited his father's political mantle, with monocle attached. Yet "Joey" would quickly have found out that both his sons had carried on the work that he began.

Though he cannot boast the filial joy that must now be Neville's, Austen Chamberlain has been in the same shoes as Chancellor of the Exchequer. But that was in the days when the mass of the British people were still repudiating Chamberlainism. Since then he has turned from finance to foreign affairs, where he has won greater laurels for himself and his family as the hero of Locarno, for which the King delighted to honor him with the Star of the Garter. His father would have been well satisfied with his record, too.

Joseph Chamberlain was under a cloud when he threw the tariff bombshell into the political ring thirty years ago. His wagon had become unhitched. The Premiership had just escaped him. A. J. Balfour inherited the office from his kinsman, Lord Salisbury, leaving Chamberlain still Secretary of the Colonies. But they couldn't sidetrack the scintillating Chamberlain. If he couldn't have the prize, he would have the halo, which he proceeded to collect for himself with his proposals for tariff reform. These not only disrupted his party, they ditched it, in the triumphant return of the Liberal Party in the general election of 1906. Long before this, however, Mr. Balfour had himself been sidetracked, even though he remained Premier, and it was Chamberlain who rode in the forefront of the Conservative forces as they went down to defeat.

Chamberlain retired to Birmingham, sometimes facetiously called Chamberlain, which even in 1906 remained loyal to him, and from his lawn guided the fortunes of the tariff reform movement which has now marched to victory with another Chamberlain at its head.

Clothes and the Man

ONE views with little alarm the annually recurring announcement of the National Association of Merchant Tailors that henceforth the well-dressed man's clothes are to be endowed with a brilliant array of pastel colors, to displace the somber tones of his present attire. But this year the association deftly modernizes its pronunciamento in accordance with the current temper. The new men's styles, according to the association, will—presumably through the use of color—"uplift the morale of America, make gloom impossible and arouse new ambitions and new hope through a medium of revitalized appearance."

This is a laudable objective (perish the thought that altruism here is tempered with business expediency!) and it doubtless is true that the judicious use of brighter color in men's attire would be conducive to some added gayety. But we are sure that the association will forgive us if we suggest that the fundamental thesis of the announcement is based on a fallacy. The adage cannot be resisted: clothes do not make the man. The youth who changes to a starched collar—and gets the job—is indebted far less to the collar than to himself. For not even the most impeccable collar can conceal defeatism, and the brightest, smartest, newest suit cannot prevent betrayal of a flagging courage. A stout heart erases age and wear and shabbiness from its possessor's clothing because, by attracting attention where it ought be—to the man himself—it reduces clothing to its proper rôle as meriting only incidental consideration.

To the National Association of Merchant Tailors we submit that the achievement of its objective is being initiated at the wrong end: it is the individual who must make gloom impossible, who must maintain his ambition and hope and courage. Assuming that, he will—because it is pleasant and gratifying so to do—acquire, among other things, new (and perhaps even gayly colored) clothes.

Doctors and Strong Drink

DR. ARTHUR D. BEVAN, one of the most eminent physicians of Chicago, and a former president of the American Medical Association, having testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures that "90 per cent of the whisky prescriptions issued by doctors are for beverage and not medical purposes," encountered the rather savage comments which any witness against the liquor side of the question is apt to incur.

Dr. Bevan pointed out that rather more than half of the 160,000 doctors in the United States earn incomes of less than $2500 a year. A doctor is allowed to issue 400 prescriptions for liquor at a charge of $3 apiece. As he said, very reasonably, "It is a terrific temptation for a man making $2000 a year to have an opportunity to make $1200 extra." It is also a matter of current notoriety, although not of sufficient exact knowledge to have place as evidence in the Senate investigation, that many of these prescriptions sell for materially more than $3 each.

Dr. Bevan offered a subject for the consideration of the committee which is perfectly proper and of manifest importance. For so doing he was instantly denounced by a professor of "psychiatry" of a northwestern college, who declared himself "amazed" at such testimony; felt that it was an insult to the profession, and proclaimed his resentment of "the inference that dominantly the profession is engaged in bartending."

Senator Blaine, from whose State the psychiatrist came, thought that the fault was due to enforcement, and claimed "a lack of enforcement of over 90 per cent in the medical profession." Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island feared that the prohibition law was "making our doctors illegal." Indeed, there was so much resentment shown to the Chicago man's disclosure of a condition which has been a matter of general notoriety for years as to excite hope that now that it has been officially uncovered, it may be corrected.

An increasing body of medical opinion is to the effect that alcohol is utterly unnecessary in medical practice. There is perhaps no medical authority of any standing who will insist that every doctor, or indeed many doctors, will find it necessary to prescribe 400 pints of whisky or other strong drink in the course of a year. And there are not many who take a realistic view of conditions of life who will question the fact that many a physician whose practice is bringing him barely the income necessary to sustain life would hesitate very much at utilizing this means of raising money, ready to his hand and practically safe even if not indeed thoroughly ethical.

How is the situation to be corrected? Emphatically not by repeal of the prohibition law. One might as well urge repeal of laws against habit-forming drugs because physicians possess the right to prescribe narcotics, and some do indeed abuse this right. Partly by the inculcation of a higher ethical standard within the profession, and partly through a careful checking up by the prohibition authorities of the extent to which the medical right of dispensing liquor is exercised, and by giving publicity to the facts, a condition which is rapidly becoming intolerable might be measurably reformed.

Only Cows, Yet—

OF COURSE, the cows didn't know anything about it. They may have heard their human caretakers talking about it, but they did not understand. If they had, maybe they might not have done what they did. But being blissfully unaware of the almost universal attitude, the cows of Washington State contentedly chewed their cuds and bountifully produced $53,000,000 worth of dairy products right in the midst of the "depression" of 1931.

Furthermore, as though to show they could not be influenced by adverse conditions, these cows produced more than any Washington cows ever had done before. While in former years they had made an average of 4900 pounds of butter fat each, in 1931 they made 5800 pounds each. This fine showing not only hung up a record for themselves, but another result was that some dairies that had not been making expenses last year made a profit.

In recognition of their splendid performance, Dr. Robert Prior, state superintendent of dairies and livestock, announces he will award blue ribbons to these cows as wealth producers.

The cows hadn't heard of anything to fear. They didn't quit spending money for food and shelter. They kept right on eating and living as normally as they had been accustomed to do, and produced the best they had to offer in rich, foamy milk.

To be sure, they were only cows—but they accomplished something so worth thinking about that it got them into the newspapers.

Editorial Notes

Are you a careful driver? Yes? And are you also a careful pedestrian? Well, that's as it should be.

Thanks to the mild winter in many sections, the first spring hats seem in season this year.

Is the Democratic presidential race going to develop into another "derby"?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Gambling and Investments—The Future of the League

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S endeavor to bring out into the stream of useful capital the more than $1,000,000,000 said to be hoarded in stockings, safety deposit boxes and personal hiding places, can only be effectual if accompanying it is the restoration of confidence in investments and in financial institutions. Indeed, public confidence, courage and enterprise must needs be restored if this money is to be placed where it will be of service in renewing business activities.

I have always felt that the tendency of expert financiers to condemn the people who put their money into stocks in the brave days of 1928-'29 was inconsistent, unjustifiable and cruel. Inconsistent, because at the time hardly any of the experts, whether they sat at bankers' mahogany desks or in the academic quiet of college offices, offered any words of warning or guidance. Unjustifiable, because the people were in the main animated by a perfectly proper desire to increase their wealth, to lay up for a rainy day, to exercise that thrift in preparing for the future which was enjoined upon them from copy-book days. Cruel, because with the wisdom of hindsight, and pharasaical eagerness to administer rebukes, the financial wiseacres fail to comprehend the sacrifices of personal comfort and pleasures which so many people made in those days in order to keep up their investments, and the bitter disappointment which attended realization of the fact that their sacrifices were for naught and that financial independence was snatched away from them just when they believed it within their grasp.

There were gamblers "in the market" in those days, and gamblers have no right to complain of losses. But the great majority who furnished the money to keep the market roaring were small investors seeking financial independence. The gamblers are still in; the investors are out and that is why there is practically no market, and many securities are selling for mere fractions of their undisputed worth.

Political observers are wondering whether the earnest defense of the League of Nations issued by Mr. Joseph Tumulty last week, and his bitter condemnation of those prominent Democrats who seek to abandon that issue, may not have been a deft preliminary step toward the reappearance of former Governor Smith as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Smith are upon intimate terms. The latter is perhaps the only man prominently mentioned as a Democratic nominee who has not thrown cold water upon the League issue. Newton D. Baker, recognized as the ablest champion of the League, has declared it inexpedient as a political issue this year. Governor Roosevelt offers the rather ridiculous proposition that it is not the League that Woodrow Wilson visioned and that for that reason he does not propose to support it. Even silence on the subject on the part of Mr. Smith would leave him in a position to solicit and to receive support of friends of the League in the Democratic Convention.

* * *

What effect upon the standing of the League, particularly among the American people who are in such large numbers doubtful of its virtues, the Sino-Japanese quarrel may have, is hard to determine. There are those who think that the issue between those two Oriental nations would have been settled by direct negotiation had the League not been in existence. The Chinese were in no position to resist Japanese military aggression, and it has been the hope of securing more by League intervention that has prevented successful negotiations between the two parties most concerned. But on the other hand the attitude of the League does seem to give assurance that the quarrel will not spread beyond the two principals.

It should be borne in mind that the League is not a superstate. It does not accomplish miracles. It exists only for the purpose of offering a forum to which nations on the verge of serious controversy may, if they will, bring their points of difference for settlement. Moreover, there have been but few serious controversies of this character submitted to the League. Perhaps the one involving Italy and Greece in the Corfu incident was the most serious prior to the one now in progress. Methods of procedure are still imperfect; not fully developed.

With the League developed to the fullest extent, fulfilling all the visions that Woodrow Wilson had of it, the quarrel between two Oriental nations, the government of one of which is incohate, inefficient, and seldom able to fulfill its pledges, would have been a severe test. This fact must be recognized. If the League has not fulfilled the highest ideals which its advocates attribute to it in the Far East, it does not mean that out of this lesson may not come understanding of the way in which it must be strengthened in order to meet like contingencies in future.

Books of Current Interest

Wilson's Man-of-All-Work

Crowded Years: The Reminiscenses of William G. McAdoo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $5.

EXCEPT President Wilson, himself, no American in civil life played so distinguished and useful a part during the World War as Mr. William G. McAdoo. A cartoon by "Ding," on the back of the wrapper of this book, shows "Mr. McAdoo Going to Work in the Morning," in the guise of a file of individuals with his well-known peaked features, and garbed in raiment suitable to the "General Section Boss, U. S. Railroads," Secretary of the Treasury, Director of Farm Loan Banks, Controller of European War Loans, Manager Soldiers Insurance Company, Manager of the Liberty Loan, and Manager of the U. S. Finance Corporation—all of which jobs Mr. McAdoo held, and many of them simultaneously.

His autobiography, in its earlier pages, is an interesting record of big business in New York City, particularly as it affected the financing and construction of the so-called McAdoo tubes under the Hudson River. More than that, it is the story of the trials and hardships of an able and energetic young man trying to get a start in the world. In Chattanooga he failed; in New York he saw the little money he had saved from that wreck dwindle until car fare was a problem. But the tide turned, as it always will to those who think and act rightly. This part of the autobiography should be a guide and a stimulus to youth.

To the story of the war-time days as told in this volume, no brief review can do justice. It is a brilliant panorama of the great figures of the time; an illuminating history of how a gigantic war in these modern days is fought far behind the front. The politics of the day are touched upon in ways that bring new light to those interested in the strategy of democratic government.

Mr. McAdoo closes his narrative before the time of the Madison Square Convention. Innumerable believers in his political star will await eagerly his account of that great betrayal and its subsequent effect on the fortunes of the Democratic Party.

W. J. A.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Of Little Faith

THE year that has passed was not such a bad year. In many respects it was one of the best years our generation has known. But business was bad and profits vanished. Hence a people who have come to count all blessings in terms of dollars and cents considered the year a complete failure and gladly welcomed its end.

In recent years we Americans have come to measure all blessings by the sign of the dollar mark. So long as the volume of business is large and so long as profits are certain, we are content. We were quick to cheer $2 wheat and 40-cent cotton even when the war which fashioned our prosperity was sweeping the world with fire and sword and pestilence and famine.

But when prosperity faded and profits disappeared we counted a whole world lost. Having given up and forgotten the iron resolution of our forefolk, we lacked the will to carry on. Having lost the faith which in all the days of our history had been moving mountains of difficulty, we were whipped when the disaster first fell. We had dedicated ourselves to money grabbing, and when there was no money left to grab we came to look upon the whole world as an empty wilderness.

Our Oklahoma fathers lived in caves and sod houses and ate ground kafir to sustain their lives. Our mothers looked beyond an empty frontier horizon and dreamed of the dawning of a better day. But those ancestors of ours, or our early neighbors, never believed that the whole of heaven and earth lies in the dollar's circle. They prized faith and the resolution to carry on. They laughed at the difficulties which beset them. They had a fine appreciation of spiritual values. They were no two-car people. They had a profound faith in themselves because they had a perfect faith in God.

We are not so badly off as the new year begins. True enough, we have a two-year-old panic and money is scarce. But our fathers and grandfathers had to fight panics. Every panic that ever cursed our country ended finally and was followed by abundant prosperity. This panic of our own troubled days will not last much longer.

Lack of faith and lack of pure grit has hurt us just as much as the depression has hurt us. When our bank account began to dwindle, we thought that the world was approaching its end. We lacked sufficient faith to look one year ahead. We lacked the will to tighten our belts and face the enemy. No people in all our history ever howled louder or more quickly. And all because we had come to count money the whole and the sum of life. Lacking that, we foolishly thought that we lacked everything.

America is crammed full of food and the other necessities. Our natural resources are superabundant. While there is want in every community, the country possesses the means to feed and clothe the people. While our profits have been wiped out, the country's working capital is hardly touched. Time and again in the lives of our fathers they would have rejoiced at such an abundance of good things as we possess. While it is true that we lack a large volume of business, we also suffer from lack of simple faith and of that courage which never admits defeat. Just ahead of us is the end of panic and the dawning of a better day.—*The Daily Oklahoman.*

Potatoes Are Cheaper

HOW much has real estate decreased in price during the last two years? There's considerable discussion and loose talk on this subject.

To begin with, as pointed out on this page previously, the actual value of real estate—by and large—has increased during that time.

For illustration, let's consider the man who owned a property that could be sold for $10,000 in 1929 and today sells for $8000. The owner considers he has lost $2000.

But has he?

Suppose instead of dollars we use potatoes. In 1929 the so-called $10,000 property was worth 263,158 pounds of potatoes at their 1929 market price of .038 per pound. Today that real estate if price tagged $8000 and exchanged for potatoes instead of dollars would bring a total of 444,444 pounds, or 181,286 more than in 1929.

If you are not eating potatoes, how about eggs? The $10,000 property in 1929 had the same value as 206,891 eggs at the 1929 price of 58 cents per dozen. Mark it down to $8000 and today it is worth 253,308 eggs, an increase of 25 per cent.

For the man who prefers so-called "blue-chip" stocks, the 1929 $10,000 property was worth 32 shares of A. T. & T. At $8000, the property has a value equivalent to 68 shares at today's price of that stock.

The change in the value of the dollar is a factor which must be taken into consideration in every transaction, whether it be the purchase of real estate, stocks and bonds, everyday necessities, or what not. Likewise, it must be taken into account when selling. To say that you paid $10,000 for a house in 1929 and because you sell it today for $8000 you must take a $2000 loss is not actually true. The $8000 will buy more today than would the $10,000 of two years ago. The loss on paper is absorbed by the increased purchasing power of the dollar.—*Real Estate* (Chicago).

Economics at Home

FATHER comes up from the furnace, where he has been invigorating the bituminous coal industry, and joins the children at the table.

They set to work to solve the problem of disposing of surplus food products by increasing the consumer demand.

Upon hearing them, the cook emerges from the kitchen, where up to that time she has been subject to technical unemployment.

The children ask for sirup on the cakes, and Father says there should be a large stock in the warehouse; but the cook replies that there has been a brisk movement in the commodity since the last inventory was taken and there is no longer any on the shelves.

Father, however, points to an overproduction of sugar, and offers to exchange it for some of little Johnny's surplus butter.

Mother now comes down the stairs, and tells Father not to forget to earmark some gold for her before he leaves the house, as she has numerous obligations to be met at once.

Father reminds her of her previous indebtedness and explains to her that if she wishes to enjoy confidence she should make a serious effort to balance her budget.

She replies that her finances are in a critical situation and she is on the brink of bankruptcy, so Father does not press her further, but advances her valuable credits and also grants her a moratorium.

Little Mary asks for another griddle cake, as she is facing starvation. Mother replies that this is strange, as there is an oversupply of griddle cakes, and that obviously the trouble lies with the distribution.

Father says that Little Mary is unduly alarmed, that the kitchen is fundamentally sound, and all will be well when confidence is restored.

And with that Father picks up his hat, Mother places a number of orders for Father to negotiate, thus stimulating seasonal buying, and he rushes off to assist in increasing the net operating income of the railways for the fourth quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*